Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

PUBLISHED BY THE BOSTON WESLEYAN ASSOCIATION, FOR THE NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

VOL. XXXV. FRANKLIN RAND, Publishing Agent,

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1864.

Terms, 82.00, strictly in advance. No. 11 Cornhill, Boston. NO. 29.

LETTER FROM REV. J. E. ROUND. Missionary Operations of the Zion Methodist Church-Roanoke Island-Colored Men as Voters -Traditionary Sentiment of North Carolina on

thus placing whites and blacks on precisely the same a charge of radicalism. I merely quote it as the lanfooting, gives great satisfaction to the colored people guage of one of the ablest jurists and statesmen of here. The proposition to organize two Conferences North Carolina, whose memory is warmly cherished for the work among people of color is equally gratify- by all its citizens. ing; for it is a great mistake to suppose that this people are generally desirous of connecting themselves with the same congregations and Conferences with the whites. We should concede to them the same ecclesiastical rights which we grant to white men, but this does not necessarily involve ecclesiastical amalgamation; and the disposition of the colored people is very strong to worship by themselves. If the General Conference could have met two months earlier, and adopted the same measures, the colored Methodist churches here might all have been saved to the communion of the Methodist Episcopal Church; whereas some of them have now left us for the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, leaving to us at present Roanoke Island and Hatteras Inlet. My letter in the Herald, written in February last, is a correct statement of one of the principal influences in producing this division, though truth requires me to add that the leading official members were very quick to find in their Disciplines the section on the colored work, and that its perusal did very much to bring on the separation.

I am happy to add, however, that there is no longer any division of feeling between us and the missionaries of the Zion Church; the general spirit of the latter having been materially modified. This fact makes it unnecessary for me to take any notice of the erroneous statements respecting our mission that have appeared in the Anglo-African, and been copied therefrom into the Independent. I can find no one in Newbern who is willing to affirm that those statements are true; so that I have only to contradict the statements entirely, well assured as I am that their authors have repented of their wrong and will never repeat it. I need not add how cheering it is to us to behold evidences every day of a spirit of union. May they continue until African Methodists of all kinds shall find no reason for maintaining their distinctive organizations, and the Methodists of our land shall be one

in organization as well as in the unity of the Spirit! Our work on Roanoke Island is twofold. On the south part of the island are many Methodists of the class known as "poor whites." Their attachment to the Union is not as strong as that of many of this class to whom we have had access, yet they are anxious to hear the gospel, and willing to take it from the lips of loyal ministers.

The principal interest which Roanoke attracts arises from the colony of colored people on the north part of the island. It was first designed as a place who go there are generally these least able to gain a exhaustive treatise of the whole subject of Immortallivelihood, and as the island cannot possibly support ity in all its possible bearings. its present number of inhabitants.

The Methodist church there has sprung up spon diately at their own expense. The plan is of doubtful expediency, but is very creditable to the enter-

Roanoke Island is a place of some historic interest. There it was that the first attempt was made to plant an English settlement in the new world, under the auspices of Sir Walter Raleigh. The name Virginia. afterwards given to a large portion of these shores, and finally to one of the prominent States of our the name was designed to perpetuate the memory of Wirgina, an Indian king of the island, as well as of Elizabeth the eminent virgin Queen, under whose reign the colony was attempted. Probably the common derivation of the name is the true one, and the

Mr. Sanderson, an old comrade of the 43d Massachusetts Regiment, who now has charge of the colony as Assistant Superintendent of Negro Affairs, dithe first colony, probably the first fortification attempted by the English on this continent. Only the

in the reorganization of the State whenever it is effected. It is said that a Committee of colored men from this place have visited Washington and laid the matter before President Lincoln, and that he promised to aid them to the extent of his ability. As it is the policy of the President, however, as announced in his amnesty proclamation, to restore the State gov ernments as they were before the rebellion, with the same laws and institutions, only making those exceptiens which are necessary to guarantee freedom and education to the blacks, it is difficult to see what any department of the General Government can do directly to secure this object. It is a question for the intended? States themselves. So long as many of the Northern States, and one at least of the New England States, withholds the privilege of suffrage from the colored man, it will hardly do to require the reorganized Southern States to admit their ignorant and debased negroes to a privilege denied to the intelligent and

educated negroes of the North. The traditionary sentiment of North Carolina on this subject is favorable to the concession. The first recognize the distinction of color. It did recognize tinued to vote until 1835, when the State Convention, some of the assumed facts are only assumptions. scussion. Judge Gaston, of Newbern, made a noble appear purposely to have left unexplained. effort in behalf of the rights of the colored people, and These, and similar imperfections, we find in

was replied from the other side that the argument The General Conference and the Colored Work-The proved too much for the purposes of those who advanced it, because " many of our slaves fought man-

fully and bravely." "Let them know," says Judge Gaston, "that they

form a part of the body politic, and they will feel an attachment to the form of government, and have a The action of the General Conference in striking fixed interest in the prosperity of community." I do

BY MRS. CAROLINE F. CORBIN. She sitteth silent on her golden strand,

Washed by the murmuring sea;
A lotus flower droops idly in her hand,
Clasped prayer like, on her kace.

A dusk, majestic form of royal mould, A face of tranced woe; Dark eyes that never any secret told,

With slumbrous fires aglow. A queen she reigns, of ancient, proud descent-

Superb her diadem; Her sceptre, shadowing realms magnificent, Is rich with many a gem. Her wide domains boast verdurous forest glooms.

And groves of stateliest palms; fer wildernesses, bright with gorgeous blooms, Exhale all odorous balms. O'er wealth of gold her mystic rivers run,

By spicy breezes fanned; for deserts glimmer in the torrid sun, By vast horizons spanned.

Yet sits she silent by the lone sea-side, Watching with fixed gaze
The reach of shifting emerald, waste and wide,

A sphinx she sits, propounding evermore, In accents weird and low, To all the nations from her golden shore

The riddle of her woe. Only the slow revolving cycles tell The secrets of the gods;
And Time bath kept this mystery long and well,
Within his dark abodes.

But up auroral heights the morning streams-Long promised, long delayed; No gala morn, but crowned with war's red beams, In lurid clouds arrayed.

Yet on its glowing front there hangs a star,

Of pure, effulgent ray:
The sad-eyed princess hails it from afar,
The herald of her day. O! Freedom's latest, holiest emblem hail!

Emancipation's star!
The constellations in thy light grow pale,
The heavens shrink, faint and far. Arise and shine ! Fill all the earth with light, Proclaim the nations free!
For God hath set his signet to the Right,
He speaks—for Liberty.

For Zion's Herald, BISHOP CLARK ON IMMORTALITY. .

The new book* by our new Bishop is one that will be sure to attract attention, and is likely to become of refuge for the wives and children of the soldiers of a standard among us. Yet, however excellent in Gen. Wild's African Brigade; but as many others general, it is open to criticism. The title will be apt dependent upon the Government could be supported to be misapprehended. Indeed, after reading the there more readily than elsewhere, and as land can be volume through, we fail to see the appositeness of the obtained there for cultivation, a large rural town has name given to its subject. "Man all Immortal" sprung up, having many of the characteristics of a would seem to indicate a discussion of some particular point of the resurrection of the body, correcting the tlement. The former predominates largely, as those heresy of a mere spiritual resurrection instead of an

The volume as a whole would doubtless have been petter if, instead of taking for its basis the lectures taneously under the care of Bro. George Small, a delivered many years ago, in the author's early manfreedman from Elizabeth City. It numbers about hood, to a company of students, he had written de 175 members, has a regular place of worship, sustains novo, coming directly at the subject with the mature the usual meetings, and a prosperous Sabbath School. judgment and vigorous thought which the lapse of The church was occupied as a school-house by one of years and diligent study had brought to his mind. It the Freedmen's teachers from the North until re. is difficult, if not impossible, to put a new spirit into cently. The school has just been removed to another old forms, however careful the revision and extensive place, but the church have hired a teacher of their the modifications. As a result, we find a too protractown number, and propose to recommence it imme- ed discussion of questions which once were important. but which have given place to others, and are now little thought of. Other tonics of some importance in prise of the Freedmen. It is one of the many indi- an exhaustive treatise, yet of which a bare statement cations that with a little help from us they will rapidly of the arguments pro and con were sufficient, are dwelt upon with a minuteness which to many will prove wearisome.

There are indications all through the book of extensive reading and acquaintance with the best writers on the topics involved; yet, somehow, the results of their reading are not always brought forward, and there is a shrinking from any bold and Union, was first applied to Roanoke Island and its fresh presentation of views which have not yet sucimmediate vicinity. Some have even imagined that cessfully passed the ordeal of theological criticism a too careful adherence to the old standards. This, however, will not to any considerable extent be a damage to the work.

There are a few instances in which the writer in an attempt to sustain his doctrine by the greatest possible number of arguments has greatly weakened it by an appeal to some that are valueless or something worse. For instance, on the subject of the Future General Judgment, instead of resting the argument rected me to the site of the fort built in the days of on the divine declaration, and then meeting the ob jections which are urged, he attempts something like a positive demonstration. Among other things outline of it can be discerned, as the whole is covered he suggests as a reason why the final judgment of by pine trees, some of them of the growth of a each individual should not take place at his death, that the results of his action are not then fully devel-There has been some agitation among the colored oped, and broadly inferring that his account is not people here, with a view to having a voice as voters made up till this is done. Now, to most minds there would be an immense absurdity in making any individual accountable for all the accidental and utterly uncontrollable consequences of his acts. He evidently is responsible for what he intends to accomplish, and for nothing else. Otherwise, what is to be done with those the results of whose actions have not been a tenth or a hundredth part as bad as they purposedor still further, with those who having purposed evil, God has turned it into good? Is the murderer in heart to be rewarded for preserving and improving the life (as has been the case) he tried to destroy, instead of being punished for the crime that he really

In the chapter on the Intermediate State, in which there is much valuable and interesting matter, the author seems almost to come in conflict with his arguments further on in favor of a local Heaven. In the former be insists that it is a state, and not a place. In the latter be finely argues in favor of a place. Yet, some of the terms - the principal ones in fact - from which he infers the latter doctrine, are the same in reference to both. Then, again, he asserts that in Constitution of the State, adopted in 1778, did not the intermediate state, the spirits of the just are with Christ in the local Heaven. It would seem that the distinction of slave and free, but there were no purely spiritual beings would require other surroundlegal differences under it between free colored men ings and conditions of existence than when clothed upon and whites. There is a case on record where the with the resurrected and glorified bodies. We do no Supreme Court of the State decided that the free deny the conclusions arrived at in either case; but the colored man is a citizen of the State. This class con- arguments, as they seem to us, are not sound, and which met in Raleigh to revise the Constitution, de- think it hardly wise to dogmatize very positively or prived them of this privilege, after a long and earnest subjects so far beyond our ken, and which Revelations

failed only by a majority of three. A proposition by Judge Gaston to continue the privilege of suffrage to all free negroes owning a freehold of the value of the purposes of argument, but there is much of interesting reflection mingled in, and there are many

During the discussion, one gentleman argued in a favor of the free blacks, because "during the Revolutionary war a number of free persons of color ren-lutionary war and free persons of color ren-lut This passage, in the original, has a plainness, a severity, and even a terribleness, which none but a Hebrew scholar, and one well versed in archeology, can well understand. But I cannot comment.

as a whole is no doubt destined to be largely read, national literature.

For Zion's Herald, THE LADIES' NATIONAL COVENANT ASSO-CIATION.

BY REV. S. W. COGGESHALL, D D.

This association, or rather the distressing events, and the still threatening evils which have given rise to it, remind me of that fearful passage of the holy seer, Isa. iii. 16-26, iv. 1. I use Noyes' translation : "Thus saith Jehovah :
Because the daughters of Zion are haughty,

And walk with outstretched necks,
And glance their eyes wantonly,
And mineing their steps as as they go,
And tinkling with their footelasps:
Therefore, will the Lord make their heads bald,
And Jehovah will expo-e their nakedness.
In that day shall the Lord take from them
The ornaments of the footelasps, and the natural

The ornaments of the footclasps, and the networks, the crescents;
The ear rings, and the bracelets, and the mufflers;
The tires, and the ankle chains, and the belts;
The perfume boxes, and the amulets;

The finger rings, and the rare jewels; The embroidered robes, and the tunics, and the cloaks, and the purses; The mirrors, and the fine linen, and the turbans, and

the veils.

And instead of perfume there shall be corruption; And instead of a belt, a rope; Instead of a belt, a rope; Instead of curled heads, baldness; Instead of a wide mantle, a narrow sack; Fire scars instead of beauty. Thy men shall fall by the sword,

Yea, thy mighty men in the battle; Her gates shall lament and mourn, And she, being desolate, shall sit upon the ground. In that day shall seven women lay hold of one man,

We will eat our own brend, And wear our own garment, Only let us be called by thy name, To take away our reproach."*

The cause of the captivity, threatened above, and from which the Jewish nation have never yet recovered, after the lapse of twenty-four centuries, were: has already reached the enormous figure of \$1,719, 1. Idolatry. 2. Slaveholding and its consequent oppressions, Jer. xxxiv. 3. Their attendant and widely spread licentiousness. 4. The luxury and extravagance of the Judean women, as indicated above, as the Jews were a nation of farmers, not merchants and manufacturers, was one way, probably in which the latter cause wrought the national ruin by 000,000. It is not the military situation which draining the country of its gold, for the purchase of is so alarming, even with all its frightful destructhe before mentioned articles of luxury, from Phoe- tion of human life, as the financial problem which necia, Egypt, Assyria and the distant Orient beyond, so that when the nation became involved in expensive war, they found "the sinews of war" cut by this drainage; and all that was left for them was to "go Judea in the days of Isaiah and Jeremiah, I shall under;" and thus the prediction of the prophet was praise Him "who is the high and mighty Ruler of

History merely reproduces itself in the course of the centuries, so that "there is nothing new under the sun." One way in which France has been relatively depressed, and has lost that relative position of greatness which she occupied among the nations, the reign of Louis xiv., tw luxury of its women, especially those of the royal family, which has drained the land of its surplu means, and which has thus given opulent England the advantage of her, since the time of William and Mary; and the frightful loss of able bodied men in the numerous wars in which she has been engaged, which as in the case of ancient Judea, has utterly destroyed the relative proportion of the sexes, upon which the welfare and happiness of society so largely depends: thus not only occasioning frightful imme alities, but preventing the growth of population. In 1801 this population was 27,349,000, and which now does not exceed 37,000,000, while in the same time Great Britain has more than doubled hers at home, besides the rapid growth of her numerous colonies. while ours has increased six fold.

There is a cognate passage in Tim. ii. 9: " In like anner, also, that women adorn themselves in modest apparel, with shamefacedness and sobriety; not with broidered hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly array." The parallel text is 1 Peter iii. 3. The binding nature of this apostolic injunction has been fully recognized by the more pious members of the church of Christ in all ages and in all nations and n all denominations; but by none, with the excep tion of Quakers, so much as the early Methodist who especially gave it great prominence. Hence, it was incorporated in our General Rules from the beginning, and, still further, in the body of our Disci-

pline : see Part 1, chap, 1, sec. 14. The old Methodists, as I well remember, regarded extravagance in dress as the offspring of pride, and as exceedingly tending to the increase of that deadly foe to all spirituality of mind. But this is an exceedingly narrow view of the subject; and though correct, so far as it goes, by no means covers the whole ground. I rather regard this injunction of the apostles Peter and Paul as an inseparable part of our Lord's great law of self denial; and which he makes ne of the leading terms of discipleship, and of adnittance to the kingdom of heaven: Matt. xvi. 24, If any man will come after me, let him deny himelf and take up his cross and follow me." The parallel passages are, Matt. viii. 34; Luke ix. 24. It is only in obedience to this great law of self denial that a woman professing godliness" can "adorn herself with good works," 1 Tim. ii. 10. Any woman if she cleases, can expend her whole means, yea, and more oo, upon herself, and have nothing for the church of God, for the poor and the suffering, and for the cause of humanity. It is only by a rigid self denial that a woman emulous of Christian holiness can make herelf of Christ's "peculiar people, zealous of good works," Tit. ii. 14.

These passages from the prophet and the apostles peak particularly of women, because each sex is adddicted to its own special vices, and women are specially given to this outward adornment. "The sion for dress is the degradation of woman," says Lola Montez: and which sounds much like Satar rebuking sin. But, as in our own day, some of the strong minded" of the sex may essay to become men, so some of the weak-minded of " the brethren ' essay to become women, by the use of "gold and pearls and costly array." Yea, even Christian ministers do this; and, what is more, if possible, Methodist preachers. How Christian men-men supposed to have the love of God in their hearts, the spirit o the unselfish and self denying Saviour in their souls and with any decent regard for the rights and inter ests of humanity before them-can do such things, while the poor around them are lacking food and raiment, the destitute are without the gospel, and Christ verywhere suffering in his members, is more than I n comprehend. I do not understand it; I never did understand it: and I am sure that I never shall nderstand it. How I should like to see one of these dainty preachers expound one of the above texts, timing his delicate half hour discourse by drawing an elegant gold repeater from a capacious fob, while a brilliant diamond sparkles upon his pure and immac-

dered effectual service in the ranks of the army." It | inspiring and most profitable illustrations of the prac- | ulate breast. And how such an one would look, in ical value of the doctrines advanced. The tone of "enforcing mildly but firmly," as one "whom the the treatise is in the highest degree candid and kind. Holy Ghost has made an overseer over the flock of There is, to be sure, a vein of dogmatism, but it is God," the provisions of our excellent discipline, in mild and gentlemanly to the utmost limit. The style this matter! How such men perform their solemi is pure, animated, and effective. Some of the chap- ordination vows, " to be diligent to frame and fashion ers are among the most admirable of any that have themselves and their families according to the docbeen published on the subject discussed. The book trine of Christ, and to make both themselves and theirs, as much as in them lieth, wholesome patterns not give this as my opinion, as it might subject me to and to be for some years to come the best discussion and examples to the flock of Christ!" What wor-

followers of the meek and lowly Jesus! But the special object for which I took up my pen, is to call attention to a most remarkable develop ment of the times, the strange and alarming effect which the wanton disregard of these plain scriptural precepts is having upon our national finances, and consequently upon our national life and safety, at this critical period in the history of our country, and which has finally led to the formation of the Ladies' National Covenant Association; and which is one of the most significant signs of the times. The Bible and the most despised and neglected portion of the Methodist Discipline are suddenly found to possess a deep significance never before thought of. The blazing fires of this dreadful war now cast a light upon the divine word, which reveals meanings never before suspected.

Our imports for the first three months of the year were \$93,884,606. On exports, \$42,734,973, leaving balance against us of \$51,149,633. Of these imports for three months, only \$10,515,319, were for woolens, and \$6,000,000 for silks. The estimate of mports, for the whole year, is \$375,000,000, a larger proportion than even before the war. Of exports, \$169,000,000, only; leaving a balance against us of \$206,000,000, and all of which must be paid in gold. Foreigners care nothing about our "greenbacks;" hence, the amount of gold shipped from New York alone, on Saturday, June 18, was \$1,203,900, while our gold coinage for May amounted to but \$282,000. Hence, gold has run above 200, compelling the government and people to pay for whatever they buy double its actual value. In England's wars with Napoleon, between 1801 and 1815, when she contracted the most of her national debt, and was even compelled to call upon her people for private contributions, gold never exceeded 147. The consequence is that, according to Secretary Chase, our national debt 395,163, and upon which we are paying double the interest which Great Britain pays on hers. If any inquire the relative amount of this vast sum, I answer that it greatly exceeds the valuation of the great empire State of New York, with her nearly 4.000, 000 of people, and which amounts to but \$1,454,000, our affairs present. If the women of this land, both those in crinoline and those in pants, do not at last ruin this fair and beautiful land, as they once ruined

the Universe." Little Compton, R. I., June 23.

WHOM I ENVY.

I envy not the rich their hoards
In treasure chambers piled high;
I envy not earth's high born lords Who rule the nation's destiny

But him I envy 'twixt whose soul And God there is an open road, Who gives his nature full and broad To be the Deity's abode;

Who feels God's presence constant flow Into his soul a strengthening tide,

Secure against the skeptic's skill, He leans on God, a trusting child.

He only is the truly great,
The only truly rich is he,
His wealth is in his mind's

is wealth is in his mind's estate,
And Child of God his pedigree. H. K. D.

For Zion's Herald.

BEAUTIFUL FEET.

"How beautiful upon the mountains are the fee that bringeth good tidings."—ISAIAH lii. 7. In the days of the prophet Isaiah there were no telegraphs, railroads, mail-coaches nor post-offices. Letters were sent by casual travelers or special messengers; more generally verbal messages were sent by persons appointed for the purpose. Horses were few Men rode on asses, at a rate of progress very little if any more fleet than the fast walk of an ordinary footman. For these reasons, when an important message was to be dispatched, fast runners were sent on foot, who could make the shortest route by crossing valleys

and scaling mountains. The prophet Isaiah lived in stirring times; " in the days of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz and Hezekiah, kings of Judah." Even if he died at threescore years and ten, he lived long enough to witness the piety, wealth and backsliding of Uzziah, the victories of Jotham over the Ammonites, the shameful idolatry and defeats of Ahaz, and the great revival of religion under the good king Hezekiah. "And Hezekiah sent to all Israel and Judah, and wrote letters also. So the posts went with the letters," calling upon all the people to turn from their idols, to enter into the sanctuary of the Lord and to serve him.

The heart of the prophet, in common with his countrymen, had often been stirred in these changing times, as he had stood with the assembled multitude of village or city, watching for news of victory or defeat by the coming messenger, who could be distinguished in the distance from a common wayfarer by the fleetness of his pace. But we well know that it is difficult to determine the speed of one approaching us in a direct line from a distance, unless we watch the motion of his feet. The rapidity of that motion

Upon the occasion of Hezekiah's proclamation, the mor had preceded the event; and the heart of the prophet yearned with impatience for the hour that should witness the destruction of false idols and wicked priests, who had bewitched the people, and brought war, desolation and captivity upon the nation. With a gathered multitude of the city where he sojourned, he watches the coming messenger, as, wayworn, he paused to rest for a moment on the crest of a distant hill. He fears it is not the royal herald. But in a moment after he sees with undim ned and eager eye the rapid motion of his feet, and are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings; that that publisheth salvation; that saith unto Zion, Thy

God reigneth."

The lesson taught by our text is, that active dili-God and of holy angels. Haste, then, O messenger of the cross, and bear the glad tidings of salvation to the perishing sons of men. Deliver speedily the message that God has given thee, for the time is short. Thy day of rest shall come, and it shall be all the sweeter that thou hast toiled faithfully over the rough pathway of life in the service of thy Master.

He who labors for mankind, without a care for himself, has already begun his immortality.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, PROVIDENCE. Extract from an Address delivered by the Rev. Sidney

Dean, at the laying of the Corner Stone. "Believing that the 'Visible Church of Christ is "Believing that the 'Visible Church of Christ is a congregation of faithful men and women, among whom the pure word of God is preached, and the sacraments are administered according to God's ordinance,' its forms of government, its whole ecclesiastical polity sinks to the level of convenience, utility, or necessity. A true catholic, Christian spirit gives the band and heart of fellowship alike to the independent church or consolidated churches of a sect; alike to Epsconalian or Congregational forms of administration; the or consolidated churches of a sect; alike to Epscopalian or Congregational forms of administration; the spirit of a true Christianity levels all mountains of caste, all assumed rights of one to dictate the mode of another's worship. A redeemed soul with the seal of His cleansing upon his nature, with God's Spirit bringing the concurrent testimony to the altar of his own consciousness, whose life is moulded after the instructions of the Scriptures, cannot be unchurched, be he Catholic or Protestant, silent Quaker or jubilant Methodist, a confirmed Episcopalian or independent Congregationalist. The great seal of the Master's spiritual church is upon his soul. Equality in rights of conscience, in choice of our forms of worship, belong to us all as Christians.

o us all as Christians.

'We have laid the corner stone of a house of worship, a Christian temple, a church for the worship of a peo-ple, after the faith and form of the Methodist Episco-pal Church of the United States of America. We have done it by the divine right of choice. We crave no permission; we acknowledge no exclusive right to the territory for ourselves or others. We offer no apologies for meeting and fulfilling our mission to the great brotherhood, here or elsewhere. We simply stretch out our hand of fraternal affection to all lovers of our common Christianity around us, and say, God bless you, we have come among you as in our right to do good, to save men, to comfort and build up God's people; let us be neighbors and friends, brethren in Christ, and workers together with God, for the good of men. If you will not love us it shall make no dif-ference in our love for you. We will try to follow the spirit and teachings of the Master, if others do

"Our mission is divine, though not, of course, ex-clusive in its divinity. It is a unit as a system, but it has great outlaying channels or departments of action. Lest any neighbor or friend present should go away from this interesting scene, ignorant of the extent or character of our work as a church, and ignorant of the special work which is to follow the completion of this edifice, let me spend a moment or two in its classification.

"Our denomination in this country has not yet reached its first centennial. The census of our church, taken in 1862, shows us a membership of 939,356 souls; 500,000 Southern members having left us in 1844, establishing a Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, and taking a fearful weight of moral death Church, and taking a fearful weight of moral death from our shoulders. We had at that census 9.912 churches, with a property valuation of \$23,187.371, owned by our people, and dedicated to the service of God. We had an itinerant ministry of 5,792 commissioned heralds, preaching the go-pel between the two oceans, and from the St. Lawrence to Virginia. Thirteen thousand one hundred and twenty-f ur Sabbath Schools were in overstion with almost a million of chools were in operation, with almost a million of what then?

"We are supporting 237 foreign missionaries in the autries of Germany, India, Scandinavia, Bulgaria, outh America, Africa, and China, and 800 American

4000 scholars.

"In this city we have six churches, their church property valuation about \$80,000; a membership of nearly 1200, with five stationed and eight local min-isters. We have also six Sabbath Schools, with nearly ries. Thus much of statistical information concerning

laid, our Christian work may be thus classified:
"1st. Christ's gospel of salvation will be preached here. Men's sins will be exposed. Men's guilt under sten, young and old, rich and poor, ignorant and earned, black and white; and offered upon the same learned, black and white; and offered upon the same conditions to each, with no underlying necessity or supreme power behind, controlling the action of the free will in either case. A grace, free as Christ's love, and as extensive as the utmost wants or necessities of a race of sinners will be proffered upon the simple condition of a soul-faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, preceded by repentance for sin. A conscious pardon, a new nature born of the Holy Ghost, a clean heart a sufficient free grace to produce the fruits of pardon, a new nature born of the Holy Ghost, a clean heart, a sufficient free grace to produce the fruits of holy living, a peace unspeakable, a joy in the Holy Ghost, a hope in a blissful immortality of happy souls, and resurrection of the body,—these will be the great themes of the pulpit, and will be pressed upon the acceptance of the people. The intellect, the increasing intelligence will not be neglected; but the great mission of the church will be to reach the heart, and lead it to Christ and heaven by the way of the crossmission of the church will be to reach the heart, and lead it to Christ and heaven by the way of the cross. The minister of this pulpit is an equal with his people, with no rights which they do not possess. In the equality and union of the pulpit and the sitting, is to be found a true plan of union which ensures success in saving souls. Membership here should be synonimous with a workman for Christ. This is to be a free pulpit. Free to utter all of God's laws; free to condemn all moral, civil, political, personal, and social sin and crime.

"2d. Prayers will be offered here. Prayers in words, that the hearts of the congregation may be led in unison with the petition or the thanksgiving. Prayers from the heart, dictated by present need, unstudied, unwritten, save by the finger of God on that inner tablet which records the wants of the heart. Prayer from spiritual seekers after life, and prayers for them. Prayers for all the great brotherhood of man; prayers to God for the overthrow of all sin, and for the spread of gospel principles and power throughout the world. This church will be a place for free heart prayers.

"3d. The praises of God will be sung by the congregation. All heaven and earth are vocal with praise to the great Author of being and Giver of all good, why should a Christian congregation delegate this heart devotion to others for performance? I will not quarrel with orchestras or professional singing. In the charity which I have claimed should be exercised the difference in form, I concede the right of orchestra and choir where it is desired. But here by choice of the worshipers, the great volume of the propole's voices whall small in the old harmoniae which n and crime.

"2d. Prayers will be offered here. Prayers in words,

orchestra and choir where it is desired. But here by choice of the worshipers, the great volume of the people's voices shall swell in the old harmonies which have been given to the church by inspiration through God's angel of music. Let the worshiper then come here to sing, for like the other service the spirit of Christian song will be free.

"4th. This church will also be dedicated to the relation of Christian song will be free.

Bible in the world. His truth finds a record on the flest ly tables of the hearts.' Not that like misers we may k and it, but that we may distribute it with a benevolent hand for the benefit of others. If others can absorb the experience of your life without having to live it with their own, they have the benefit of a double wisdom. So we are helpers together for good. And here again I place the little but significant word freedom, for no honest, Christian heart need be bound in the chains of silence by reason of canon or custom, but may give glory to God, or exhortations to men, prompted by a heart of love through the lips. 'For with the heart man believeth unto righteousness, and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation.'

"5th. And here, too, will the children be gathered. The Sabbath school is the hope of the church. It is the religious specialty of the age. Too important to be dismissed in a sentence, and yet it must be now. Bring your children here, neighbors, for its doors are open; its sittings free for these young hopes of your families; the germ of your city's prosperity and true Christian progress, as well as the future soldiers of God's great army, the church.

Bible in the world. His with and elevating and purifying motives, or two the principles and elevating and elevating and purifying motives, or two there is had neveral and elevating and ele

"I am informed that the chirch also, in its sittings, is to be free; that it will be builded by the voluntary gifts of the people, with no one holding title-deeds to particular pews, but that it will be open to all who choose to join in its solemn serfice. Need I say, then, that the enterprise must commend itself to the broadest generosity of the citizens of this neighborhood, and that every one should have a financial interest in the rearing of its sacred walls?

"The Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, who are to worship here, was organized January 16th, 1859, and commenced its public service in Lester Hall, on Cranston Street, on the 24th day of April succeeding, with a membership of thirty-one souls, calling a Sabbath School of 188 children. To-day it has 210 members, and 348 scholars in its school. The calling a Sabbath School of 188 children. To-day it has 210 members, and 348 scholars in its school. The place of meeting is too strait, being somewhat inconvenient in location, and devoted to secular things in the interim of religious worship. Hence the necessity which has called us to the laying of this corner stone. It has to-day a live pastor and a live membership. With your prayers, with your good wishes and free-will offerings, if you should be so fortunately happy as to be solicited for a building donation, and with God's approval, it will be a true blessing and honor to this neighborhood and the city, as well as the spiritual birth place of thousands of souls.

honor to this neighborhood and the city, as well as the spiritual birth place of thousands of souls. "For, with the Psalmist, we say: The Lord loveth the gates of Zion more than all the dwellings of Jacob. I will make mention of Rahab and Babylon to them

that know me; behold Philista and Tayre, with Ethiopia; this man was born there. But of Zion it shall be said, this and that man was born in her; and the Highest himself shall establish her.'"

HYMN OF PRAYER. BY ALBERT REDLON.

Hast thou no mercy, God! the awful thunder
Is rolling o'er my head, and pale with wo,
Upward I look; the black clouds torn asunder
Sweep the dull sky, and lightnings come and go.

The darkness is about me, I am falling, My hour is come, the time of wrath is nigh, And through the mists of night to Thee I'm calling

O Lord! my God! be with me in the trial!

MODERN INFIDELITY.

Suppose the Strausses and Colensos and Renans and their sympathizers could do all they wish to do; what then? Suppose the Old Testament were absolutely proved to be a bundle of fables and unreliable history, with no more of authority or divinity in them than there is in the vedas of the Hindoos, that than a band of remarkable fanatics; that we have no authoritative declaration of the will of Jehovah; that our religion which lies at the basis of our civilization is itself baseless; that we, as a Christian people, live and move and have our being in a stupendous lie What then? Man is only an animal. If the Be-

what then? Man is only an animal. If the Being who made him has not had consideration enough for him to reveal to him his will, then he is not of the slightest consequence. These horrible wars which drown the world in sorrow are the mere squabbles of a crowd of insects, too insignificant for the divine notice. This makes a total of 1,319 missionaries supported by the benevolence of our church.

"In the educational department, we have 22 colleges, with between 3000 and 4000 students, endowed by the generosity of our people to the amount of marly \$1.000,000 more. We have also two biblical institutes or schools for our young prophets in their preparatory work, with endowments amounting to nearly \$200,000.

"We have also nearly one hundred institutions classified under the head of seminaries, female colleges and academies, for the education of our youth, preparatory to entering college or business, scattered throughout the leval States. throughout the loyal States.

"This in a single glance will serve to show you the extent of our labors, and our status in these departant of our labors, and our status in these departant of the status in these departant of the status in the set o "Let us localize the view. The same census shows men, shall we do for a restraining power to keep sin 1862 we had in Rhode Island a membership of society together at all? If men should be convinced to the society together at all? that they are only animals, that God takes no notice of them, and does not care enough about them to teach them and command them, whose prope be safe? whose bed will be unviolated? life will be sacred? who will be secure from the un restrained ravages of appetite and every base pasthat finds its home in the human heart? Our will grow up into fiends. Our daughters will be prostitutes from childhood. We shall descend into

prostitutes from conditions. The same with no sufciently powerful motive to resist the fall.

When Jesus Christ, as a divine being, or as a man Who shall assure us that virtue has a remen to works of benevolence? Who will strive to raise the heathen world out of its beastly degradation? Who will plant motives in the heart which will lead it to put a restraining hand upon its base passions? What central, vital principle of love will

passions? What central, vital principle of love will incite men to the organization of commissions for ameliorating the horrors of warfare? Who will dignify life with even a tolerable degree of self-respect?

No candid observer will deny that whatever of No candid observer will deny that whatever of good there may be in our American civilization, is the product of Christianity. Still less can he deny that the grand motives which are working for the eleva-tion and purification of our society, are strictly Christian. The immense energies of the Christian church, stimulated by a love that shrinks from no obchurch, stimulated by a love that shrinks from no ob-stacle, are all bent towards this great aim of universal purification. These millions of sermons and exhorta-tions which are a constant power for good, these countless prayers and songs of praise on which the heavy laden lift their hearts above the temptations and the sorrows of the world, are all the product of faith in Jesus Christ. That which gives us protection these are the direct off-prings of Christianity, that distinguishes us from the pagan world—all makes us what we are, and all that stimulates

that distinguishes us from the pagan world—all that makes us what we are, and all that stimulates us in the task of making ourselves better than we are—is Christian. A belief in Jesus Christ is the very fountain head of everything that is desirable, and praise—worthy in our civilization, and this civilization is the flower of time. Humanity has reached its noblest thrift, its grandest altitudes of excellence, its highwater mark, through the influence of this faith.

And now we are told, in the most kind and complacent language, that Jesus Christ was a humbug, that Christianity is a myth, and that the Old Testament, out of which the New comes like the ear out of the blade, or the flower out of the bud, by its own august profession, is a huge batch of absurdities, with no valid claim to our respectful faith! We are told, in effect, that out of an ingenious lie, out of a cunning delusion, out of a baseless myth, out of a systematical falsehood, has sprung all that there is in this life worth living for—the grandest motives of human progress in purity and power! We are, in effect, told that by means of a stupendous cheat, men are trained to goodness, purified of their passions, fitted for an immortal life, filled with love to one another, that prompts to the highest heroism, inspired to sacrifices of life and fortune for the public good, bred to respect for law and order, assisted in self-mastery, and built up in a civilization which is immeasurably superior to all that human nature, assisted by philosophy and false religion, has ever dreamed of. We are, in effect, told all this, and now we ask rational men what they think of it? Who are the credulous men?—those who believe in a divine power and personage, out of whose life has flown into humanity those pure principles and elevating and purifying motives, or those who believe that a lie has wrought these marvels? Of all the credulous idiots that the age has produced, we know of none so pitiable as those who, in the full blaze of such a civilization as ours, and in

Armenian with equal enthusiasm. There never was such a flaming torch among the cold embers of an orthodox prayer meeting as our deacon. With some pungent exhortation, some startling and homely metaphor, some telling anecdote, he would make sleepy Christians rub their eyes open, and redeem a soportific conference from utter bankruptcy.

In his most earnest and serious moments there was something about him irresistibly funny. His sense of the ludicrous lay near the surface, and here and there its nerves cropped out in full vision and contact with the affairs of life. It was no fault of the deacon's, but rather a blessed ordinance of heaven, by virtue of which the pivots of a toilsome and tearful life were lubricated. Our quaint exhorter not seldom made people laugh in circumstances the most solemn, but what would have been accounted as almost blasphemy in any one else, was easily forgiven in him. It was the effervescence of Christian sincerity.

One thing in particuar I remember about Deacon B—, a physiological symptom, which, as I used to observe, only attracted attention as a fitting appendage to the queerness of his mental making up. He had hardly a tooth in his mouth, so that his words were not properly chewed, which occasioned a funny sort of utterance; and neither were his beef and potatos chewed, which occasioned an indigestion not quite so funny.

This latter fact never dawned upon my thoughts until the other day, when, after years of separation, I met the toothless deacon on the ferry-boat that

until the other day, when, after years of separation,
I met the toothless deacon on the ferry-boat that
crosses a certain river, which, I do not doubt, he
wished was Jordan, but which was not.

In met the toothless deacon on the ferry-boat that crosses a certain river, which, I do not doubt, he wished was Jordan, but which was not.

My companion said to me, "There is your old friend, Deacon B——" It was difficult to believe it, and yet one or two symptoms, closely observed, dispelled all doubt. I grasped his hand, looking for the hearty shake as of old, but it seemed like a wilted leaf. It had lapsed into the passive voice. Yes, by-and-by our hands will not shake, but be shaken.

I looked a moment at the remnant of my merry old friend, who, years agone, used to dispense sunbeams and catechisms and tracts and mutton-joints among the poor, and what a change! The sunshine, the twinkle of the eye, the ringing laugh all gone, and he was an old ruin, in whose rafters owls built their nests and ravens sang piteous dirges. One word told the story—Dyspersia. He confessed to being a victim of this blasphemous malady, but at seventy-three had never dreamed of any of its mental relations and sequences. He could see nothing cheering in the church or the prospects of the country; and, as for himself, he had long ago ceased to entertain any hopeful expectation of heaven. "Deacon," I said, "you are almost ready to be gathered, like a shock of corn fully ripe, into God's upper garner house." He bent his eyes toward the floor and shook his head ominously, silently. He seemed to think himself a vile weed, which the great Husbandman was about to cast over the garden wall, to be burned or trampled under foot. I feared he would think me to be trifling with things the most solemn, and yet I hazarded the imputation and said, "Deacon, your devils are all in the mucous lining of your stomach; you need a good set of teeth and vigorous salivary glands and active secretions, particularly those that the doctors call hepatic." That is to say, chew well and give the liver a daily shake on horseback if you are rich, and with knuckle-kneading if you are poor. We parted on the corner, and I left my wreck of a deacon to ruminate on my ma

The body is to die; so much is certain. What lies beyond? No one who passes the charmed boundary comes back to tell. The imagination visits the realm of shadows, sent out from the window in the soul over life's restless waters, but wings its way wearily back, with an olive leaf in its beak, as a token of emerging life beyond the life beyond the closely bending horizon. The great sun comes and goes in the heaven, yet breathes no secret of the etherial wilderness; the crescent moon cleaves her nightly passage across the upper deep, but tosses overboard no message, and displays no sigwalk their nightly rounds, but we catch no syllable of their countersign which gives passage to the heavenly camp. Between this and the other life is a great gulf fixed, across which neither eye nor foot can travel. The gentle friend, whose eyes we closed in their last sleep long years ago, died with rapture in der-stricken eyes, a smile of ineffable joy lips and hands folded over a triumphant her lips were past speech, and intimated the vision that enthralled her.—Holland.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND SLAVERY. That veteran abolitionist, H. C. Wright, contriery " events" which have occurred since Mr. Lincoln's

Emancipation in Missouri.
 Emancipation in the District of Columbia.
 Emancipation in Maryland.

5. Slavery

5. Stavery abolished and forever prohibited in all the Territories.
6. Kansas admitted as a free State.
7. Provisions made to admit Colorado, Nebraska and Nevada as free States.
8. Organization of Idaho, Montana, Decotah and Arizona as free Territories.
9. Recognition of the Independence of Hayti and Liberia. 10. Three millions of slaves declared free by Proc-

mation of the President, Jan. 1, 1863.

11. All Fugitive Slave Laws repealed.

12. Inter-slave trade abolished. 12. Inter-state trade aboushed.

13. Negroes admitted to equal rights in United States courts, as parties to suits and as witnesses.

14. Equality of the negro recognized in the public conveyances of the District of Columbia.

15. All rebel States prohibited from returning to the Union with always.

the Union with slavery.

16. Free labor established on numerous plantations in South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas.

17. Schools for the education of freed slaves in Fact.

and Arkansas.

17. Schools for the education of freed slaves in South Carolina, Tennessee, Louisiana, and in Eastern Virginia—where, till within three years, to educate the regro was punishable with death.

18. The wives and children of all slaves employed as freemen in military and other service of the United States made free.

19. All negroes, bond and free, enrolled as part of the military force of the nation.

20. The loyal people of Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Florida seeking a return to the Union on the basis of freedom to all, and of the abolition and prohibition of slavery.

21. The abolition and prohibition of slavery by an amendment of the Constitution passed in the Senate by a two-thirds majority, and by nearly the same in the House. Lost by lack of three or four votes, through the influence of Democratic members.

22. The nation, through its representatives in Baltimore, June 8, made the abolition and prohibition of slavery the basis of its government forbidden to smaller.

for the future.
23. The Federal Government forbidden to employ

The largest army ever collected was that with which Xerxes, the king of Persia, invaded Greece, in the year 580. B. C. It is estimated to have numbered 2,500,000 soldiers, with as many more camp followers, making the whole host 5,000,000 human beings. They conquered Athens, but only a small portion of the army ever returned to Persia. On his way to Greece, Xerxes took 12 young girls of the country through which they were marching, and from the promptings of some barbarous superstition buried them alive. "The whole expedition," says Abbott, "was the most gigantic crime against the rights and interests of mankind that human wickedness has ever been permitted to perpetuate."

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT.

FROM OUR MISSIONARY ROOMS AT NEW YORK REV. W. L. HARRIS, D.D., our assistant Corresping Secretary, is hereafter to be addressed at 200 Multipreet, New York. To him should be sent all communications. Street, New 10th. In an analysis of the cations having reference to our domestic missions, or to any missions within the United Staves or Territories receiving aid from our Missionary Society; also all information having reference to mission property, or interests in the form of lands, bequests, donations, or grants of any

FOR THE SOUTH.—Rev. J. S. Swain, of Newark Con ference, has gone down to Jacksonville, Florida, as a missionary in the department under the care of Rev. T. W. Lewis.

NEBRASKA .- Rev. Isnac Burns, superintendent of the NEBRASKA.—Rev. Issae Burns, superintention of the Omaha District, writes:

"This district has but one self-supporting charge, which is Omaha station. The work is all supplied except Dakota Mission and Fort Kenney. The membership is small on Dakota, and owing to the failure of their corn crop last year and the prospect of a failure this year, together with the small missionary appropriation, they think they cannot support a missionary, and say, Send none until we see our way clear (1) For Fort Kearney Mission we have neither men nor means."

AMERICAN BOARD AND METHODIST MISSIONS .is wonderful how the presence of a common enemy makes Christian missionaries and people of different denominations good Christian brothers. The sharp angles which occasionally chafe each other at home are unknown abroad, when we meet within the dark domain of Paganism or Mohammedanism. There is a beautiful illustration of this in the following extract of a letter from the Rev. F. W. Flocker, addressed to the Corresponding Secretary. F. W. Flocken, addressed to the Corresponding Secretary, dated at Tultcha, Bulgaria, June 4. It refers to his visit and at Constantinople. He says:
I found Brother Long and family in good health, and

"I found Brother Long and family in good health, and as this was the day for the commencement of the annual meeting for one part of the Missions of the American Board in Turkey, Brother Long and myself went to the assembly to participate in the religious exercises, believing that the Lord would make them a blessing to our souls. Not having had the privilege of attending such a meeting for several years, the prayers and exhortations of such aged and in spirit still young missionaries of Christ Jeans as Drs. Goodell, Shauffler, Riggs, Hamlin, and Wood, as also the Rev. Dr. Thompson, of Roxbury, Mass., who happened to be present, and then the hearty welcome given to us by some fifteen younger missionaries, caused me to praise God for the privilege granted to me, a poor sinner, to be permitted a place among such men. During the few days of my stay and presence at the meetings of the brethren of the American Board — to which Brother Long and myself were invited as corresponding members — many important subjects pertaining to the mission Long and myself were invited as corresponding members — many important subjects pertaining to the mission were discussed and disposed of in a highly Christian and brotherly manner and spirit. Brother Long, as I see, labors with perfect harmony and love with his brethren in Constantinople, and enjoys their esteem and regard I left Constantinople on Monday, 30th ult., accompanied by the good wishes and prayers of the brethren, and resolved to labor on with fresh zeal, and trust in the Lord for success. Through the mercy of God I reached Tultcha on Wednesday, June 1, and found my family all

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE SEMINARY AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE.

The Committee of Visitors and Examiners having attended the anniversary of this institution, would present to its friends and the public the following Report:

The exercises commenced on Sunday, July 10th inst., and closed on Wednesday, the 13th. The annual sermon was preached on Sunday evening, by the Rev. V. A. Cooper, of Mystic Bridge, Conn. As none of the Committee was present they can only say that the online. was preached on Sunday evening, by the Rev. V. A. Cooper, of Mystic Bridge, Conn. As none of the Committee were present, they can only say that the opinion expressed by those who heard it was very favorable. Examinations commenced at 8 o'clock Monday morning, with only two of the thirteen Committee present, and four classes to be examined. This, however, was not the fault of the examiners, who could not arrive in scason, but the effect of an inconvenient arrangement which has been followed for several years, and which would be "more honored in the breach than in the observance." Through the kindness of a couple of Alumni and two or three literary gentlemen of the town, the classes were finally manned, and the work proceeded briskly for about a day and a half. During the time, six of the Committee reported themselves. On summing up the results of our labor, they were found very satisfactory. Not a single class had passed a poor or barely passable examination; the great majority had acquitted themselves well—some with decided credit. It was evident that the teachers had been faithful to their duties, and that in most cases the students had labored diligently.

In the department of painting, drawing, and ornamental work, the specimens gave evidence of far more than ordinary ability in the teacher, and of careful and successful labor on the part of the pupils. Among other evidences of this was the purchase, by a stranger, at a handsome price, of a picture that had been painted during the term

of this was the purchase, by a stranger, at a handsome price, of a picture that had been painted during the term by one of the pupils. We predict for this department a success even greater than it acquired under the best teachers of other days, and that is saying much.

Of the musical department but one opinion was expresed by examiners, and, so far as we know, by the other

sed by examiners, and, so far as we know, by the other numerous visitors. No other literary institution in New England, and none, we believe, in the United States, furnishes equal facilities for a thorough musical education. With its noble organ and large number of excellent pianos, and other instruments, and its well qualified and enthusiastic teachers, it needs but to be known, and it will be thronged, as, indeed, it begins to be already. During the past year there have been sixty-three scholars in this department.

character from those of other years. There was less ma turity of thought in the orations of the young men, as was to be expected from the fact that they are younger and less advanced than those of former years,—many who had been here having gone to the war, as well as many more who would have been here. The elocution was in many who would have been here. The elecution was in many cases unusually good. The compositions of the ladies manifested sprightliness and in some instances strength of manifested sprightliness and in some instances strength of thought, and were in all cases creditable to their authors, and were all read with a distinctness and fulness of voice, and consequent satisfactoriness to the audience, very rarely equaled. Four young ladies received Diplomas of Graduation in literature; and one, though not having completed the full musical course, was honored with a Certificate of Proficiency in music.

A very pleasant episode during the performances, was

A very pleasant episode during the performances, was the presentation of a beautiful silver card case and napkin ring to Mr. and Mrs. Ames.

Addresses were delivered during the anniversary exercises by Bishop T. M. Clark, D.D., of Providence, on Public Opinion; Rev. Sidney Dean, of Warren, on An Hour in Congress; and Dr. Cobleigh, of Boston, on the Cultivation of the Æesthetic Faculty. Space does not allow a description of these.

It will be gratifying to the friends of the institution to learn that the Trustees, after protracted and perplexing

learn that the Trustees, after protracted and perplexing deliberations, have at length decided upon certain prin-ciples of administration which they confidently hope will ad to greater harmony of action in its management.

Mr. Ames, who has been at the head of the institution for two years and more, changes his field of labor,—to the Amenia Seminary in New York, it is understood and Mr. Edwards, late teacher of the Natural Sciences takes his place; while his department is to be transferre to Mr. George N. Phelps, A.B., — son of Rev. B. C Phelps, — who, both by inheritance and by ample acquis to Mr. George N. Phelps, A.B., — son of Rev. B. C. Phelps, — who, both by inheritance and by ample acquisition, has the right to succeed in that sphere.

Many of the Committee, as well as others, went away from these exercises with increased confidence in the future prosperity of the school; and they would recommend that more of our ministers and laymen attend its anniversaries, and they will feel greater interest in its success.

The whole number of students the past year was 252 of whom 120 were ladies, and 132 gentlemen.

James A. Dean, Secretary.

Fisherville, Conn., July 14.

NO CAMP MEETING AT KENNEBUNK The Preachers' Association of this (Portland) Districted session at Biddeford, June 29th and 30th. The

decided not to hold camp meeting, this season, at Kenne-bunk. The cause of this action was the burning of the "stand" on the camp ground at Kennebunk, and the ruin of some thirty trees in the vicinity of the fire. Many of the friends of camp meetings on Portland District who have been accustomed to go up yearly to this beautiful and sacred spot, will deprecate, no doubt, the necessity of this action of the Association. But it is the necessity of this action of the Association. But it is how all that a measure is set on foot that will secure to this District better camp meeting advantages even than those enjoyed in the pass. A more central locality, it is expected, will be fixed on and prepared, for which purpose the following committee was appointed: Of the preachers, George Webber, Presiding Elder; Henry Martin, John M. Caldwell, Asahel Moore; Of the laymer, S. R. Leavett, of Portland; A. P. Files, of Gorham; Josiah Shaw, of Scotland; Darling Ham, of Newfield.

For the advantage of those wishing to go to Poland Camp Meeting this season, a committee was appointed to Meeting this season, a committee was appointed to reduction of fare on the P. S. & P. Railroad, and cortland to Poland.

One other matter of public interest received attention a the above meeting, namely, provision for furnishing one preacher from this District constantly, to labor under the direction of the Christian Commission. OLIVER M. COUSENS, Sec'ry.

EMPIRE GROVE CAMP MEETING.

To the Ministers and Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church on Gardiner District, Greeting:
You will remember that in an article published in the Herald of March 16th last, your attention was called to a claim upon us for expenses, arising from the arrest of some person found violating the law at the camp meeting some three or more years aince, by the special police. A part of this expense was apportioned to several circuits and stations, and a request was made to have this sum collected and brought to the Conference.

There has heen only a partial response to that request. Less than one fifth of the amount has been forwarded. This was owing, I could hope, to the fact that it was so near the session of the Conference that the preachers had not time to attend to it. By request I again call vour attention to the subject. Please look at the Herald of the above date and read the article again. You will there find the main facts in the case. It is proper to add that this did not occur through any fault in the police. There was nothing wrong in the manner of the arrest, but the fault in the case lay with the selectmen of Poland, in failing to have the fact of the sppointment of the police recorded by the clerk of the town. There being no record of the appointment, there was no legal evidence of their existence as a police, and consequently their official acts were illegal. Hence the prosecution against them was sustained, and consequently the bill for costs and damage.

The call is therefore made upon us to refund to these

The call is therefore made upon us to refund to thes

ter." Bless your dear soul, have you no interest in the honor of Methodism on the district? Have you no desire to help to sustain these brethren in bearing the burden they have borne to sustain law and order and the cause of God? If not, we don't ask or want your money. Keep it and answer for it. But to those who have an interest in humanity and justice we appeal. These brethren are not able to bear this burden. One of them has recently had a hand amputated, having had it crushed in the machinery of a paper mill in which he was at work. Justice to him, justice to them all, requires that this sum should be raised. When we have paid this to them they will be deficient some twenty-five dollars each, not reckoning

be raised. When we have paid this catch, not reckoning their own time and personal expenses.

Now, my brethren, will you please at once collect the sum, and forward or bring it to the camp meeting the 29th of next month? I hope that every appointment in the district will take hold of this matter, and collect what they can immediately. I urge you to this, not from any personal interest in the matter more than others. I was not at the camp meeting when the arrest was made. At the last camp meeting this duty was urged upon me by the meeting of preachers and tent masters. For the honor of humanity and religion I hope this matter will no longer remain unadjusted.

D. B. RANDALL, Committee.

Lewiston, July 13.

HOW TO HELP THE SOLDIERS. There are thousands of little folk in New England who will be glad to be told that they can help their beloved country and their loved friends in the army very much at very little cost, by gathering and drying the berries of all kinds which God is so bountifully giving. Whortleberries, blueberries, and, best of all, blackberries, are all much desired, and often says lives.

desired, and often save lives.

Also, pickles can be prepared during the summer from cucumbers, onions, and other fruits; and few things are Given.

Let the children be busy preparing these things and send them to the Christian Commission, and they may be made the means of spiritual good, as well as bring comfort and health to the body.

D.

Owing probably to a change in the form of making returns, the published reports of preachers' receipts from this Conference are very imperfect. Camden, Dresden and Westport and Arrowsic, on the Rockland District, fully paid, if not overpaid their respective claims, but are not reported at all. I learn that the same is true of charges on the Bangor District, and is probably true of yet others on the Rockland. Though there may be no blame for the omission, it is due the Conference and the particular appointments that the facts should be made known.

Boston, July 15.

CAMP GROUND AT HATFIELD. Received to date to aid in preparing the new Camp Ground at Hatfield: From Springfield, Pyncheon Street, \$25.00; Springfield, Union Street, 4.05; Prescott, 1.60; North Amherst, 5.50; Lock's Village, 70 cents; Gill, 4.00; North Wilbraham, 2.00; Southampton, 7.00. Total, 49.80.

Zion's Berald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1864.

FAST DAY PROCLAMATION. Whereas the Senate and House of Representative at their last session, adopted a concurrent resolution which was approved on the second day of July in stant, and which was in the words following, namely

"That the President of the United States he requested appoint a day for humiliation and prayer by the people of the United States; that he request his constitutiona advisers at the head of the Executive Departments to united. advisers at the head of the Executive Departments to unite with him as Chief Magistrate of the nation, at the city of Washington, and the members of Congress, and all magistrates, all civil, military, and naval officers, all soldiers, sailors, and marines, with all loyal and law abiding people, to convene at their usual places of worship, or wherever they may be, to confess and to repent of their manifold sins; to implore the compassion and forgiveness of the Almighty, that, if consistent with His will, the existing rebellion may be speedily suppressed, and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States may be established throughout all the States; to implore Him, he established throughout all the States; to implore Has the Supreme Ruler of the World, not to destroy us as the Supreme Ruler of the World, not to destroy us as a people, nor suffer us to be destroyed by the hostility or connivance of other nations, or by obstinate adhesion to our own counsels, which may be in conflict with His eternal purposes, and to implore Him to enlighten the mind of the nation to know and to do His will, humbly believing that it is in accordance with His will that our place should be maintained as a united people among the family of nations; to implore Him to grant to our armed defenders and the masses of the people that courage, power of resistance, and endurance necessary to secure that result; to implore Him in His infinite goodness_to soften the hearts, enlighten the minds, and quicken the consciences of those in rebellion, that they may lay down their arms and speedily return to their allegiance to the United States, that they may not be uterly destroyed, that the effusion of blood may be stayed, and that unity and fraternity may be restored, and peace established throughout all our borders."

stored, and peace established throughout all our borders. the United States, cordially concurring with the Congress of the United States in the penitential and pious sentiments expressed in the aforesaid resolution, and heartily approving of the devotional design and purpose thereof, do hereby appoint the first Thursday of August next to be observed by the people of the United States as a day of national humiliation and

I do hereby further invite and request the heads of the executive departments of this Government together with all legislators, all judges and magissoldiers, seamen and marines in the national service and all other loyal and law-abiding people of the United States, to assemble in their preferred place of public worship on that day, and there to render to the Almighty and Merciful Ruler of the Universe such bomage and such confessions, and to offer to Him such supplications as the Congress of the United States have, in their aforesaid resolution so solemnly, so earnestly, and so reverently recommended.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be

Done at the city of Washington this seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thou-sand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the independence of the United States the

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State. We like the idea, the language, and the spirit of the above Proclamation. We are pleased to have it originate in Congress, to receive the approval of both Houses, and then to come before the people as a The President " cordially concurs with the Congress of the United States in the penitential and pious sentiments expressed in the resolution." The language of the document before us implies that the authorities of the nation believe that we cannot successfully put down the rebellion without the help of Almighty God. That is a truth which every true Christian in the nation, and which many who are not Christians profoundly believe, and have believed from the beginning of this war. The formal acknowledgment of this great and vital truth by the highest legislative body in the land at this time, is an occasion of thankfulness, for it will have a good influence upon the people. We hope that all who voted for it in Congress fully believe it, and will ever hereafter act consistently with that belief.

Another important idea implied in the above language is, that the sins of the nation, both of the magistrates and of the people, are the only obstacles in the way of the Almighty, the veritable causes which re- is to love him. With the utmost confidence in strain Him from delivering the decisive blow in our defense. Among all who believe in the God of the the great heart of the West. Bible this must be the universal conviction. Our sins have come up before God and have separated from us, to some extent, the mighty workings of his power. But for them we should have been through with this rebellion long ago; but for them, long ere this, we might Wilbraham. We learn, also, that he has accepted the have heard "the sound of a going in the tops of the office, and will report for duty at the commencement mulberry trees," and received the aid of that angel of the Fall term. Dr. Cooke is a good financier, and who in a single night slew of the Assyrian host one has had much experience both in teaching and govhundred and eighty-five thousand. It is of but little erning mixed schools. The choice is a good one. We use to increase the number of our fighting men while the Almighty hesitates to strike in our behalf; " for there is no restraint to the Lord to save by many or by few." General humiliation and a hearty repen-tance of sin, a sincere turning of the nation from its idolatries to God, would, in our judgment, strengthen | the supervision of Professor C. W. Cushing, assisted our cause more than another half million of volunteers. There is great propriety in calling upon the located about nine miles from this city, on the Boston

the highest officials to the lowest citizens. There must be no sham or hypocrisy about this Prof. Cushing, the Principal, has had long experi humiliation; before the heart-searching God it must ence in teaching, and his former success is his best be genuine and thorough. If our sins are the hindering cause, we must take them out of the way. If on the appointed day we only abstain from our usual food, assemble for public worship, go through the forms of prayer, and next day return to our former for each department. Music, painting, and French

this matter. God is punishing us for our sins and follies, by the terrible effects of war. Our youth are cut down, our wealth is consumed, our commerce i terrupted, our finances are embarrassed, our crop are dried up, our taxes and expenses are increasing with still greater evils threatening us, if we continu in this way. New disasters may overtake our arms new complications may arise with foreign powers new and exhausting levies may be made to fill up the depleted ranks of our armies and strengthen the nation's defenses. It is possible that famine may come in to distress us, and a pestilence more destructive than war. These are possibilities, nay more, probabilities, almost read in the signs of the times, which all our readers would do well to consider. Thos who have hitherto felt secure as to their property, their friends, and their own lives, by a slight change for the worse, may soon be brought into the blazing eye of war. Further persistence in contending for our idol gods, our partizan interests, our pleasure and our gains, may involve us all in evils greate than any of which we have yet dreamed. We are drifting close to the hidden rocks, on which our noble ship of state may strike and go to pieces. We are all in peril, thus placed by our national and individual sins. It will be folly to close our eyes to the danger which blindness has no power to avert. The way out of all this evil of war, and its terrible conse mences, and to a substantial and permanent peace is pointed out in the Proclamation—fasting, humilia ion, penitence and prayer. While our brave men are standing guard for u

away from the comforts of home, or dying on the field, suffering in the hospitals, with many of their families in poverty at home suffering for the neces saries of life, when there is so much mourning a over the land, we insist that it is no time to indulge ourselves in any needless gratification. We should rather obey the apostolic injunction, and "weep with those that weep," and defer our special rejoicings until a decisive victory crowns our arms. It seems to u that not only the President, and every member of his Cabinet, but also every Congressman and every Gov-ernment official, together with every loyal person in the country, should refuse to indulge in any needless pleasure or amusement until the signs of a happy peace return. Let us rebuke those who seek to grat ify pride by needless display of ornaments, as well as those who love pleasure more than the cause for which our braves contend. We should not wait for the day of fasting to come before we begin this course of self-imposed affliction to our souls; but the distress around us, the calamities which lie upon us, and the unmistakable signs of threatening evil, should bring us thus at once to God. If we do not mourn from sympathy with others, we may soon have to grieve over fallen sons, brothers, fathers, or husbands, unde a weight of sorrow for which there may be no

We write as we believe, as we feel, and we regar t as our solemn duty to do so; we call upon every Christian reader to heed the call of the Proclamation and in his turn to warn others to heed it too. Le the humiliation and repentance be genuine, deep thorough and permanent; and let the fasting, confes sion and praying, come from the depths of the heart. Let our reformation in public and private be com plete. Soon as we place ourselves with God, he will be on our side, and all his wisdom and omnipotence will be available for our defense. With this secured short would be the struggle, complete the victory, speedy, honorable, and permanent the ensuing peace

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE SEMINARY. We had the privilege last week of visiting for the

first time the beautiful village of East Greenwich, R I., in which the above named institution is situated The ideas which we had formed of the place and the Seminary had to be entirely remodeled through out. Everything was better than we anticipated. The location of the school is delightful. It crowns the summit of one of those beautiful little hills for which New England along the coast is famous. Fro the top of the Seminary building a charming prospect is spread around, and stretches far away in ever direction. The cities of Providence, Fall River, and Now therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of Newport throw up their glistening spires in sight, while the waters of the Narraganset with their varied sinuosities, greatly beautify the scene. The whole scene of hill and valley, city and town, forest and farm, waters and landscape, for variety and beauty, is rarely equaled in New England, seldom, if ever surpassed. It is a lovely spot for a seminary, and wisely chosen where the beauties of nature abound to assist in the education and refinement of th

youth. We were greatly disappointed in the Seminar uilding,-had forgotten, if we ever knew, that a new one had recently been erected and finished with the conveniences and improvements of modern art. It contains a large number of rooms, with a good supply, for a seminary, of chemical and philosophical appa-

We witnessed of the exercises only the closing ex hibition, with which we were highly pleased. As an official report of the whole anniversary exercises is to be furnished for publication, we will not enter into particulars, further than specially to commend the sical department, under the charge of Profs. Eben Tourjee and L. F. Snow. They, with their pupils urnished all the music for the occasion. In our udgment, it was "first rate." We never heard more appropriate or more acceptable music in connection ith such exercises. We hope the Trustees fully ap preciate that feature of the school, and will not fai keep it up hereafter.

We can heartily commend this institution to all the families within the bounds of the Providence proclamation from the highest authority of the nation. | Conference, as one of the best of its class, and probably the best to which they can send their sons and daughters within the above named limits.

> REV. MINER RAYMOND. D.D.—This gentlem left last week his old home in Wilbraham for his future home in Evanston, Ill. For the last sixteen years he has presided over the Weslevan Academy with great acceptability and uniform success. His removal to a professorship in the Garrett Biblical Institute will be a loss to New England, but a gain to the West. He has many warm and admiring friends in New England, who will ever love to cherish his memory in their hearts. If the West will not appreciate and well treat him, they will insist upon taking him back. Dr. Raymond is a noble Christian gen tleman, of an amiable disposition, a good scholar, s profound theologian, a strong and eloquent preacher Nature intended him for a great and good man. He has not disappointed her intentions. To know him ability and piety, we affectionately commend him to

PRINCIPAL OF WESLEYAN ACADEMY.—Rev Edward Cooke, D.D., of East Boston, has been unanimously elected as Dr. Raymond's successor a predict for him success, in his new office.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY AT AUBURNDALE. by an experienced corps of teachers. It is beautifully nation for such humiliation and forsaking of sin-from and Worcester Railroad. The building is large and commodious, and is amply and tastefully furnished recommendation for this new enterprise. His new plan combines the ornamental under the very best sins of thought, of sentiment, and of life, what is will be prominent. The number of pupils will not be

August the New York daily papers are to be raised speedy coming of the brighter day—the day of free-dom. During the ensuing year an effort will be made Boston dailies will also increase their prices on the to raise at least \$200,000 for the benefit of the Uni 1st of August, to correspond with the increased cost versity, and the money will be raised. This institu of labor and material. Several weeklies have already tion belongs to four Conferences, and the preache raised their prices; others will soon follow their ex- have willed its liberal endowment, and what preach ample. The New York Observer now costs \$3.00 a ers will is usually done. Four hundred Methodis year; the Watchman and Reflector, \$2.50; the Uni- ministers scattered through a land rich, fruitful, and versalist, \$2 25; the Christian Messenger, \$2.00. loyal, can raise money enough to found and endow Other weeklies will have to increase their subscrip- dozen colleges, if they will try. If I were a Yanke tion price, diminish their size, or suspend. However I would guess that when the exercises of the comis much to be regretted, the necessity is upon them and | Centenary are closed, hundreds of thousands of dollar

DEATH OF A MINISTER'S WIFE .- Just as as w go to press we learn that Ellen P. Eastman, wife of Rev. C. L. Eastman, died in great peace and triumph on last Sunday morning at the Parsonage in Webster, aged 38 1-4 years.

LITERARY NOTICES. PULPIT MINISTRATIONS; or, Sabbath Readings Series of Discourses on Christian Doctrine and Duty; by Gardiner Spring, D. D., of New York. vols., 8vo. New York; Harper & Brothers. 1864 For sale by A. Williams & Co., Boston. These practical Discourses are here put up on clear white paper, large type, and make two beautiful volumes. Spring is well known to the religious public in the walks of authorship. Evangelical in sentiment, he writes in a pleasing style, upon truths vital to the Christian life

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE; or, Papers on Foreign Affairs accompanying the Annual Messages of the President to the 1st Session of the 38th Congress. Parts 1st and 2d. Some unknown friend at Washington has laid us under great obligations for these interesting volumes, which is hereby acknowl-

THE LIFE OF MRS. SHERWOOD, written by herself, with extracts from Mr. Sherwood's journal dur-India. Abridged from the London edition. American Tract Society, 28 Cornhill, Boston. Any one rapidly, and the cheat, tares, cockle, chaff, traitors, great variety of very interesting matter.

DON'T SAY SO, OR YOU MAY BE MISTAKEN: A Story for hard times and all times; by the Author of & Higgins. Boston: J. P. Magee .- This will interest and profit the young folks.

MINISTER'S POCKET RITUAL: a handbook Scripture lessons, and forms of service for marriages, baptisms, &c., &c., &c., together with suggestions to young ministers upon the best mode of conducting these various services, adapted to use by all denominations; by Rev. Hiram Matison, A.M. Philadelphia: Perkinpine & Hiygins. Pp. 192. Boston: J. P. Magee .- The title sufficiently indicates the character of this little book. It is very convenient for ministers who need such helps. It of course does not contain our New Ritual, and is not modeled after the forms of our New Discipline, but is a very good work of

THE GOSPEL AMONG THE CAFFRES: or, The Story of Rev. Mr. Moffat and his labors in South Africa. American Tract Society, Boston. 16mo, pp. 284 -A reprint of one of the London Tract Society's in a wild region of country. None can fail to become

LOSOPHY: by Herbert Spencer, author of "Illustrations of Universal Progress," &c., &c., &c. New York: D. sanctified, and then think of the instrumentality employed Appleton & Co. Boston : Crosby & Nichols .- To persons fond of solid thought and metaphysical studies that the ceremonies were so very appropriate, all of which this volume will be welcomed and read with interest. were attended by a very fine day, can we doubt that It requires a philosophical mind, accustomed to abstract thought, to appreciate it. From the cursory reading we have given it, we are not quite prepared to adopt all his conclusions. It is a book for thinkers. FREEDOM OF MIND IN WILLING; or, every being

that wills a creative first cause; by Rowland G. Hazard. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1864. For sale by Crosby & Nichols: Boston.—Here steps forth another champion, clad in full panoply, to contend for the freedom of the will. We have not read this through, have only dipped into it here and there, and can only report so far as we have examined. We like his style-believe in the freedom of the will independent of his arguments, and think that metaphysicians will be interested and instructed by a careful perusal of this well written, well printed volume.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for August is received by A Williams & Co. Right along through the war the publishers and artists keep up the Magazine to its usual interest. This number contains several very ineresting articles, among them is " Military Hospitals

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW for May is received from Jas. O. Boyle & Co. Among its most interesting papers are Lord Elgin-in Memoriam; Christian ions: Rambles in the Deserts of Syria, etc.

THE LIVING AGE for July 9, continues Tony Butler, Part 9; Customary Chivalries, and several

THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY MAGAZINE for July is a large number, and unusually interesting.

We are in receipt of the Musical Review and Mu sical World. It is new at this office, but bears the marks of an old established and excellent periodical. It discusses interesting and important subjects connected with musical science and art, and contains much useful information.

BOOKS RECEIVED. The Ladies' Friend, for August. A monthly Magazine of Literature and Fushion. Philadelphia: Deacon & Peterson Boston; A. Williams & Co. The Ladder of Life. A Heart Story, by Amelia B. Edwards, author of "Barbara's History," etc. New York Harper & Brothers. Boston: A. Williams & Co. s, or the Sequel to Jerry and his Friends, by Alie; and Our Birds, by Mrs. Fanny I. Burge Smith to American Tract Society, 28 Cornhill, and both excellent books.

Certley Hall, or the Straight Road is Shortest and Surest, by A. L. O. E. Robert Carter & Brothers, New York; Gould & Llucoln, Boston. A good little book for children and youth.

Good for Evil, and Other Stories for the Young. By A. L. O. E., author of "Glant Killer," "Sliver Casket," etc. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers. For sale by Gould & Lincoln. Boston. Children never tire reading stories written by the author of this book.

WESTERN CORRESPONDENCE. MR. EDITOR:—The promise I gave you at Green-castle is like Banquo's ghost; and though I order it down on the plea of pressing business, intolerable heat, or loss of sleep, it still won't down; and now while real old-fashioned western thunder is scaring timid people, and the prayed for rain is gently falling, I will call at your sanctum and offer you a small budget from this part of the "moral vineyard." The first time a young man calls to see his lady love he feels queer,-the first time a rustic enters a city he feels

lost, and the first time a live Hoosier enters the edi-

torial "den" of a live Yankee, he feels considerably

"curious." But a truce to trifling, and let us go " in

medias res." I presume you have given your readers some ac count of Western educational doings, as you have so recently enjoyed several Commencement exercises. Be this as it may, I wish to tell the staid, educated polished, finished Yankees that the West-yea, even Indiana - boasts a number of universities, colleges, academiest and several district schools. Time was of enlightenment, and when, to have a Yankee schoolmarm was the acme of all desires. Tempora mutantur, and the people have mutantured (?) also, for now Western teachers are preferred. Reason,-they know more about the ways, manners, necessities, and

desires of the young hopefuls they must teach.

I believe we claim but two real universities in this State,-one at Bloomington-the State University,

tion in the premises, pay some seventy-five dollars each, or shall the three thousand Methodists in the district pay a small bur each, and thus assist in bearing the burden? It would be an insult to Heaven, and would justly a small bur each, and thus assist in bearing the burden? It would be an insult to Heaven, and would justly provoke against us still more the wrath which we seek to turn away. Such a fast will not be accept to help them? But," I hear you say, "our society was not represented there and we have no interest in the matter. Bless your dear soul, have you no interest in the honor of Methodism on the district? Have you no desire to help to sustain these brethren in bearing the burden. will be found in the coffers of our educational institu tions, and above all will old Asbury rejoice in the offerings of the people. But of this more when we

> Besides our University we have colleges, male an female, and both together. Fort Wayne takes care of the portion of our people near the Lakes, and New Albany, on the Ohio river, boasts a college, but no students, no professors, no nothing. Akin to this are several other towns, while but few, if any, of our colleges live as they ought to live. At Centreville. Bloomington, Greencastle, Indianapolis, Moore's Hill and Brookville we have buildings, and at a part of these respectable schools, but in none of them is there the power that might be,-" want of money," that's all, but it is a terrible disease, and it eats the hear out slowly yet surely. A better day is dawning, and when I next write you I hope to tell you that one o more of these colleges can boast a freedom from debt and a full list of students. Students are plenty, but funds are not so plenty. Having hastily glanced at ome educational matters, what shall I say of the hurch? What of Zion? The watchman is slow to

The accursed rebellion reaches us in at least oral effects. Men who love party more than they ove their country, church or God, are found here and some of them have for long years had homes i the church. But the day of sifting has come, and the ing his imprisonment in France and residence in chaff is blowing away while the wheat remains. The action of the late General Conference turned the fan would infer from the title page that this must be an et id omne genus, are whistled away before the blast interesting book. It is well written, and presents a of freedom as they will be whirled by the breath of God's anger in the day of wrath. When the fires that are purifying our nation have ceased to burn, they will be found to have purged our church of Buy an Orange, Sir?" Philadelphia: Perkinpine every stain of slavery, and of the presence of every disloyal man and woman. But my introductory cal grows lengthy, and I make my "curtsey" and retire. will act the Micawber, and if anything "turns up will knock again at your office door. Till then hope you will keep your readers sober and religious Yours, W. R. GOODWIN.

Brookville, Ind., July 11.

SOMETHING NEW IN PROVIDENCE. The readers of the good old Herald ars so accuston its weekly entertainments that it takes more than any ordinary announcement to bring from them an acknow

edgment of gratitude or surprise. Such an article we have in the issue of July 13th, und the heading "Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Prov idence, R. I." It is pleasing to learn that a church enter prise was started which passed safely through the viciss tudes of organization, maintaining its existence through law contest which outlasted the mortal career of its opportunity nent. Mr. Davis, of pain killer notoriety, and after amica books. It contains a thrilling narrative of experiences bly adjusting difficulties sets out upon its career of useful ness in imposing ceremonies at the laying of the corne interested in reading it, and many will be inspired to stone for a new church edifice. That event, judging from noble deeds by the excellent Christian spirit which the account given us by Narragansett, must have passed off most pleasantly.

If we consider the event itself, the laying of a corr FIRST PRINCIPLES OF A NEW SYSTEM OF PHI- stone for a temple in which God is to be worshiped, the sanctified, and then think of the instrumentality employe -the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island,-and bear in mir

"Narragansett" enjoyed it hugely?

It was on St. John's Day; Rev. W. McI appropriate eulogy, not on Methodism or its founder, on Christ or his cause, but on Masonry and one of its devotees.

forbear to speak commemorate St. John's Day by laying in due form the corner stone of a Methodist Episcopa Church, delivering a neat and very appropriate eulogy of Masonry, and this, we are told, constsitutes appropria services for such an occasion. If this is so, then we have lived to learn the follies our fathers, who in laying corner stones had service

which had more reference to God than to man, and Christ's Church than to human institutions, with apre signs and secrecies. "We are in search of light."

CAMP MEETINGS. Do the Benefits accruing from Camp Meetings warra

their continuance? "The groves were God's first temples."-BRYANT. It is a matter of serious concern with every virtuo person to know what agencies may be employed m wisely for the advancement of pure religion. Accordingly we turn our eye with great care to the pages of inspiration But, however valuable may be the light received by th medium, it is evident that the Bible gives the outlines church organization, but not its completion. Much pears to be left discretionary to the intelligence and pie of her members. They are to invent and execute meaures harmonizing with the ever changing state of hun society. These plans, however, must essentially agr with the general principles of the church charter as given in the Scriptures. God would have us adopt modes action adapted to the present wants of human society. Hence, the Sunday School cause commends itself to eve Christian heart, though it is but an adopted daughter the church. There is no Bible precept requiring its specific organization. This is the view we entertain of t institution referred to in the heading of this article. Cammeetings are an instrumentality devised by wise and piou men for the advancement of Christ's kingdom in the world. They have proved successful in their desir results. Hence we assume the position that, the benefits ccruing from Camp Meetings warrant their continua

The following reasons convince us of this fact: 1. The camp meeting is conducive to physical healt In this view it is a good temporal institution. In a num ber of the Herald, the following sensible passage occur We welcome gladly everything that is done by the evangelical church tending towards sanitary reformation and if there were no other reason for rejoicing over t nfluence of our camp meetings, we should still be grate ful that God has given to our church the credit of establishing the most healthful, most moral, cheapest and best summer resorts which are to be found." Take good care of the body, then, for that is the temple of the living God, and the Divine glory will always be manifested more or less according to the excellence of the temple in which it is displayed. But their religious influence is most im

portant. Hence we remark,

2. Camp meetings lead to the entire sanctification of believers. There is no blessing so important as holiness. "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." In proportion to our devotion to God will be our usefulness among men. Hence holiness is an important powe for good in our world. Accordingly, we should gladly welcome every agency which is calculated to spread Scriptural holiness over these lands. The institution of cam meetings is directly calculated to produce this result. divided affections, having an undue attachment to the world. They have cherished the spirit of holiness, and sanctifying power which there came down upon his heart when schoolmarms came hither on the pious errand ever felt for good in our future life. The Lord keep us

many who have experienced religion, have subsequently turned aside after Satan. They have lost their first love. low, what instrumentality can bring them again to the Lord! This question we do well to ponder. Camp meeting observations show us that many in the sacred grove have become mindful of obligations to God, and ave renewed their covenant vows with Him. No better stitution can be devised for the restoring of the erring

This is eminently the design of the gospel dispensa-"Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners." If while on the field, among officers and privates, the Met this be fully accomplished, humanity's moral wants are

"Salvation! O the joyful sound!
What pleasure to our ears;
A sovereign balm for every wound,
A cordial for our fears."

need he occupied in argument (unless there should be some who unfortunately resist all convictions of truth) to show that the institution under consideration has een honored by God in affecting the grand result desired. I am aware that in a paper issued by a sister denomination it has been affirmed that camp meeting converts soon backslide, and that the religious influence is so exciting that it has in it but little of the real power of the gospel. But thousands have rejoiced in that power. Many are, doubtless, enjoying to-day the bliss of Paradise who have been brought thither instrumentally by camp meetings. We cannot now dwell upon the assumed objections raised against camp meetings. Many of the objections apply to religious gatherings in other forms. The objections are especially urged by those who have had but an outside view of camp meetings. Come ye into the inner courts, for there God is displayed, and all is purity and narmony. Many of us have entered those inner courts, and God has greatly refreshed us. Our language is,

" I have been there, and still would go,-Tis like a little heaven below." Praise God for camp meetings. The Lord give us the

camp meeting spirit. It is productive of intelligent piety. May we enjoy it now and forever. Searsmont, July 12. WM. L. BROWN.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY, WILBRAHAM.

The anniversary of the Wesleyan Academy was cele brated with the usual exercises during the last week of June. The weather was admirable, as June weathe ought to be. A soft wind blew from the cool north west and showers of sunshine from the purest heavens fell or the hills and valleys of Wilbraham, which, despite the dust and drouth of a month's continuance, were as fresh and delightful as ever. Nature evidently intended this lovely region for a seminary. Her every aspect teaches refines, exalts. No man can gaze on the glory of these hills or visit their groves and glens and charming Sleepy Hollows without becoming wiser and better. The fine arts, philosophy, religion,—what is it that may not be however, and not its surroundings which ought to be reported; but their beauty does so grow upon one with every year's return that he inevitably forgets his duty in his delight. It is matter of thankfulness that the church, having divined the intention of nature, has for once allowed herself to "follow or be led by it," and has placed an institution at the base of these ancient hills as strong

and beautiful as the hills themselves. THE LITERARY EXERCISES Of the anniversary opened on Monday evening with an leaux, drama and colloquy, all of which were highly appreciated and applauded. The address, on Tuesday in Mental Culture, was all that could be desired. Beautiful, chaste, eloquent, and instructive, touching the times and appropriate to the occasion, it held his audience delighted to the end, and left them with exceedingly pleasant memories of the hour. On Wednesday occurred the regular exhibitions, which were unusually interesting and enjoyable; a result due partly to the coolness of cellency the Governor, but still more largely to the real excellence of the exhibitions themselves. The essays were, for the most part, free from sentimentality, and the orations from highfalutin; and both, according to the general verdict, were characterized by an originality of thought, by a definiteness and beauty of expression seldom observable in performances of this kind. If this occasion furnished a fair sample of their abilities, these young ladies and gentlemen have received a genuine and the culture, and the institution has reason to be proud of them and of the work she has done for them.

THE EXAMINATIONS.

Which began on Monday, and continued through the following day, were conducted with considerable thoroughness, and gave ample evidence of ability and faithfulness on the part of the teachers, and, with about the usua number of exceptions, of industry on the part of the students. The proficiency they have this year made in the various studies pursued, is, in the opinion of the Commitin the highest of which they were compelled, using their best judgment, to place fifteen of the thirty classes examined. Several others would, doubtless, have reached this distinction, had not the Committee determined to be conscientious rather than laudatory. In regard to the classes placed in the second grade, it ought to be remarked that nany students in all of them passed excellent-even perfect, examinations. But these classes were for the most part large ones; and a large class will always contain ome members who are unfortunate in their recitations. This, on taking the general average, necessarily reduces the rank of the class; in which case they that are strong are obliged to bear the infirmities of the weak; and here, as everywhere, one sinner destroyeth much good. There was but one class whose shortcomings were such as to make it simply "passable," and this, we believe, was through no fault of the instructor, and perhaps not of the class itself; but it is a great misfortune.

THE FINE ARTS Were not as fully represented this year as usual. Of music there was no formal exhibition as heretofore, owing, it is understood, to the illness of the teacher. Bu such as was furnished, at intervals during the other exer cises, indicates that its cultivation has not been neglected. The paintings and drawings, though limited in number being the products of but ten weeks' labor, were yet, i our judgment, excellent in quality, and evince the posses

sion of superior artistic tastes and abilities. FINALLY. After due examination of the school, and careful inspec tion of its buildings and premises, the Committee find little to criticise and much to commend. They are gratified with the thoroughness of its instruction, with the neatness and order that everywhere prevail, and with the of every department. They believe its interests are all committed to the management of competent and worthy hands; and that the institution is doing such a work for Christian civilization as should commend it to the sympathies and prayers of the church, and to the fostering care of the Commonwealth. The State already recognizes in some measure its power for good, as the repea presence of its chief magistrate at our anniversaries test ies. Let the church appreciate it also, and contribute still more largely to its prosperity by sending on the huninterests equally with her obligation demands it. For whether one considers the amplitude and convenience of its structures, the number and accomplishment of its teachers, the abundant furnishing of its laboratory and cabinets, the excellence and enterprise of its literary societies, or the lightness of its charges for board and tuition no greater facilities for acquiring a good practical classical education can be found anywhere in the land. NELSON STUTSON, Sec'ry Com. of Examination

Springfield, July 6. THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

When we consider the circumstances that gave rise, and the great success that has attended this society since its organization, we can but regard it as a child of Prov lence. In it we hear the voice of God speaking to the afflicted. The direct object of this society is to care for the moral and religious condition of our army; but in reaching this, various means are employed. It is of no use to to feed him; common sense would say, give him some thing to cat-make him comfortable first, and then tell him of Jesus and his power to save. A mistake of this count of the exercises taken from the Methodist: Many there are who have gone to the leafy temple with divided affections, having an undue attachment to the world. They have cherished the spirit of holiness, and by the aid of Divine grace have returned with hearts renewedly dedicated to God. The bliss of perfect love has become theirs to enjoy. Never will the writer forget the sanctifying power which there came down upon his heart in answer to consecrating prayer. May its influence be ever felt for good in our future life. The Lord keep us faithful to our consecrating yows.

3. Camp meetings have proved successful in the world and water is much better. In fact, I was nade at Fort Donelson; a company of Delegates inflicted on some hungry and wounded men quite a long religious service, and then brought them some water and bread. Said the afflicted, "Your talk was good, but this bread and water is much better." Had the order been reversed, no doubt the talk would have had a much better effect. Trus the Sanitary and Christian Commission work together like twin sisters. In fact, I see no good reason why these societies may not be united, as the elements of both are found in one. A great door and members of the Arch Street Church, etc., was to remain the exercises taken from the Methodiet:

"The introductory was delivered by Rev. Bishop Janes, D.D. After the singing of a hymn, a prayer was made by Rev. Bishop Scott, followed by the people; after which a hymn was sung. A portion of the thric chapter of the thrid chapter of the people; after which a hymn was sung. A portion of the thric chapter of the people; after which a hymn was sung. A portion of the thric chapter of the people; after which a hymn was sung. A portion of the thric chapter of the people; after which a hymn was sung. A portion of the thric chapter of the people; after which as hymn was sung. A portion of the thric chapter of the people; after which as a hymn was sung. A portion of the thric chapter of the people; after which as a hymn was sung. A portion of the thric chapter of the people; after whi commission work together like twin sisters. At lact, see no good reason why these societies may not be united, as the elements of both are found in one. A great door is now opened to the church for usefulness, and it is a little surprising to me that we are so slow in entering. I say we, I mean the Methodists of New England; comparatively our arms are folded up, and our hearts are

closed to this society. warren, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Conference, is that village, has been drafted.

Rev. Albert Gould, of the New England Conference, is crying a term for the Christian Commission as delegate from Methodist institutions, It is true, now and then a Methodist minister is willing to give six weeks of time,

odists number three to one of any other denomination Said a returned delegate, a Congregational minister, "I had to depend altogether on Methodist soldiers to carry ou my prayer meetings." Now how cheering it must be to these noble defenders to meet a pastor from their own church. The fact is, some think they see the sectarian devil in this society, and they dare not march up fair and square to their duty. We say by our conduct, we had rather "our boys" would suffer than to help them, if we

annot take the lead. My impression is that the Christian Commission is catholic, both in spirit and in work, and the only trouble is, we have not rolled up our sleeves and asked for work, We are waiting for some one to give us a special invita tion, or to bring our work to us, either of which will nave be done. Brethren, let us arouse ourselves, for verily we shall be guilty concerning the blood of our brothers, if we remain much longer in our inactivity. If we or our so cieties can furnish a substitute to supply our desks, very well; if not, let them hold prayer meetings, and practice on what they have already heard, and then they will fare much better than "our boys" who have gone from our churches and Sabbath Schools in the defense of right and the freedom of our country, and who are now hungering for the word of life; and shall they go longer unfed by us because we cannot all be captains? God forbid Send in your name to Charles Demond, Esq., 4 Court Street. Boston, with the best recommendation you can secure, and tell him you are ready with a heart for the work. Do not let any trivial circumstance prevent you, but go in the name of your Master, and as ye go, preach.

I would not make any invidious comparison; it is simply a matter of fact that Methodist ministers, by their edcation, by their habits, by their style of preaching and singing, by their usual earnestness, by their faith, possess just the elements of strength needed in a delegate of the Christian Commission. We have just the power to reach the masses, the power our fathers had when field preaching was their glory, " the very same power that Jesus promised should come down," and yet we remain inacive, and fold up our talent in a napkin. I know many think like this, I have only one year, or

hree at the most, to spend with this society, and I cannot spend the time. But, brethren, can you not give one welfth of your time to enter a door of usefulness that has not been opened to the church of God for a century? Besides, it will do you and the people good; you will come home more spiritual, and the Word through you will have a greater effect on your congregation after your return. Official Boards, send off your minister as a delegate, and pray for him, and God will bless you. Let us be willing to sacr-fice a little if we can do others good, and the blessings you thought were alone for others may fall on your own head. Then again, we are in the rear about raising money, or at least in getting credit for it. I have no doubt but that Methodists have given much to the Commission that they never had credit for, from the neglect of ministers to take the lead. But how much exhibition by the Pierian Association, consisting of tab. have we raised for the Christian Commission or Tract Society this year? Just look at the Minutes of last year as a standard for this. What a meagre sum; only about evening, by Rev. W. R. Clark, of Springfield, setting four hundred dollars were raised by the New England forth the need and the grand results of the Heroic Element | Conference. With one exception no society on Worcester District raised over five dollars and only one society in Conference raised forty-two dollars. Now I know if this ause is presented the people will give. In one charge where only four dollars, were raised last year, over on hundred have been this, or more than one fourth of all collected by the New England Conference last year. The need of our soldiers is all the apology I have to make for writing this appeal. Let us make a little stir about collecting money for the Tract Society. Send the money to Bro. Magee, for tracts to be distributed by the Christian Commission in the army, and ye shall prove what our Saviour saith, " It is more blessed to give than to receive;" or if we have no choice about what shall be purchased with our money, send it to Joseph Storey, 112 Tremont Street, Boston Т. J. Аввотт Southbridge, Mass., July 11.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON

MR. EDITOR :- I don't know when this communication may reach you, as Washington at the present writing, is a besieged city. The enemies of our country have appeared in large numbers under the shadow of the national capitol. They have destroyed the railroad and telegraphic communication between here and Baltimore and also the roads and bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Philadelphia and Wilmington lines. For the last three days they have been massing their forces some four or tee, fully equal to, if it does not surpass, that exhibited in live miles northeast of the city, in front of Fort Stephens any former examination of which they have knowledge. on the west, and Fort Lincoln on the east. Their lines To indicate the degree of this proficiency acquired by the were reported last night as extending several miles from the residence of F. P. Blair, Sen., to the railroad cros ing near Bladensburg, a place noted in the struggles of 1812. For two days skirmishing has been kept up be tween the opposing armies, the firing being distinctly heard in the city. Last night the contest became more warm, and it is said this morning that the rebels were driven seven miles, while our forces are following them up. If a general battle takes place it will probably occur

either to-day or to-morrow. Although this city has been the theatre of great excitement since the war commenced, yet in many respects we have had nothing to compare with that which has existed here since last Saturday evening. Throughout Sunday there was the wildest excitement, as rumors of the approach of the enemy upon Baltimore and Washington multiplied, and the devastation they were committing in the cities and villages through which they were passing, and the excitement was not lessened by the appearance of the news-boys with their "extra" Chronicle, "Extra Star, Third Edition," "Extra Republican, Fourth Edition," etc. As a matter of course the churches were but sparsely attended, while crowds of people might be seen at the hotels and public places of resort, as well as upon every corner of the street, earnestly discussing the proba-

of its success or defeat.

Large numbers of soldiers have been coming in from Grant's army and elsewhere for several days past, and artillery and ammunition trains have been moving night and day, so that the enemy has probably found ere this, that the taking of this city is a more formidable job than he had counted upon Probably before this communication reaches you the thing will be pretty effectually settled, and the result of this last desperate move of the enemy cannot be doubtful. I predict that Washington city will not be taken, and that they will be badly punished for their temerity in making the attempt. That they have already done an immense damage to railroads, bridges, canals, etc., as well as plundered and destroyed private property amounting to millions of dollars, cannot be doubted. Quite a number of splendid residences near this city have been reduced so ashes,-some of which our own forces were obliged to destroy in order to dislodge the enemy, and to get a better view of their position. The splendid mansion of Francis P. Blair, Sen., at "Silver Springs," is now occupied by the rebels as headquarters, or for hospital purposes. The report has just come in that the enemy have retreated seven miles, leaving some of their dead in our hands, and that our forces are put suing them. The work in the departments is nearly sus pended, and many of the clerks have been mustered into C. C. B. military service.

Washington, D. C . July 13.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE CHURCHES. REVIVAL .- Rev. C. M. Dinsmore, from Newport, N. H., reports religious prosperity on his charge. Believers have been quickened, backsliders reclaimed, and twenty souls converted. The cloud of mercy still hovers over the church. Bishop Baker assisted him last Sabbath

ARCH ST. CHURCH, PHILADEIPHIA .-- Church architecture in Philadelphia among the Methodists has been very much neglected. They have no beautiful churches yet completed. The Spring Garden Church, when finished, will be up to the modern standard of taste. A new church is soon to be built on the corner of Broad and Arch Streets, which it is expected will be very beautiful The brethren who have it in charge possess not only the means, but also the requisite taste, to make corner stone was laid on the 7th inst. Here is an ac-

The Westfield News Letter reports that Rev. H. W. Warren, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in

President King, of Columbia College, New York, retires after fifteen years of honorable and acceptable service, and Rev. Frederick A. P. Barnard, D.D., has been

The Western Christian Advocate says: "The new itor reached Cincinnati on Tuesday last. Though much exhausted by the Commencement exercise at Lima, he took hold at once of the editorial pen and is doing service as though long a laborer in his ne

Rev. C. Babbitt, of the Southern Illinois Conference died of pneumonia on the 26th of June, after an illness of

Rev. J. Q. A. Milller, of the Pittsburg Conference, has been drafted for three years.

Capt. J. A. Winslow, of the gunboat Kearsage, has distinguished himself in the sinking of the Alabama, is a native of Wilmington N. C. where he was born in 1811. His mother was a Southern woman; his father was from the North, and descended from the old Plymouth Dedham, in this State, and at fourteen years of age en- dash of his own men. tered the navy as midshipman, being indebted to Daniel Webster for his place. His family reside in Roxbury.

Miss Harriet Hosmer will visit Boston in August nex She has finished her "Sleeping Faun," which is said to be the finest work that she has executed.

Isaac Daniels, the last of the Revolutionary heroes siding in New York, aged 109 years, died June 29th. Mr Daniels served during the Revolutionary war under the immediate command of Gen. Washington, and was conspicuous for his bravery in the battles of Monmouth, Trenton and White Plains. A late copy of the Richmond Whig contains the fol-

lowing: "The first tears shed by Gen. John C. Breckinridge, since the war, were shed on Friday night, 3d inst. on account of the death of his favorite horse, that had borne him since the battle of Shiloh." Thomas Hyer, the famous pugilist, died very suddenly

in New York, on Sunday morning, June 26th, at the age of forty-five. His disease was dropsy of the heart. H had been breaking down for several years. Rev. W. L. Thornton, of England, has received

degree of D.D. at the late Commencement of Indiana Asbury University. He is understood to have expressed a wish that no such honor should be conferred upon him. Rev. Mr. Wise, son of Governor Wise, a young Epis-

copal clergyman of Richmond, Va., has so far departed from Episcopalian notions of propriety as to preach without notes. He also discards the priestly habiliments, and appears in his ordinary dress, not even wearing a white cravat to distinguish him from laymen. He talks very boldly to slaveholders about their religious duties to the

Goorge P. Morris, editor of the New York Home Jou nal, died in New York city, July 6th, aged 64. As a poet and belles-lettres writer, he was known wherever the English language was spoken.

Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston, recently received from Am-Roy Daniel Bliss, President of the Syriac Protestant College at Beirut, and Rev. Gordon Hall, of Northamp-Rev. A. S. Graves, of Oneida Conference, has been

place of Rev. Dr. E. G. Andrews, resigned. The first honors at the recent Commencement of Co lumbia College were borne by Henry Floy, a son of the

late Rev. Dr. Flov. Dr. Brainard of the Pine Street Church Philadelphia July 1st, after the close of a public prayer meeting, and expedition at Champion Hills. The enemy present of a beautiful silver tea-set.

at Johnson, R. I. on Thursday last, aged 69 years, Mr. s. was formerly a Whig in politics, and latterly an earnest

Vice President Hamlin has gone as a private with a company of militia from Bangor, to garrison Fort Mc-

7th, as pastor of the Universalist church at Weymouth. and writings of the members of the Bonaparte family.

Ex-Secretary Chase is proposed for Congress in the first district of Ohio. A rebel letter in the Atlants, Ga., Appeal speaks of Vallandigham's enthusiastic reception as favorable to the

Confederate cause. Of course it is. PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF

THE UNITED STATES. Whereas, At the late session, Congress passed a bill to

guarantee to certain States whose governments have been usurped or overthrown, a republican form of government, a copy of which is hereunto annexed:

And whereas, The said bill was presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, less than one our before the sine die adjournment of said session, and

And whereas, The said bill contains, among other now suspended till the trick is repeated. things, a plan for restoring the States in rebellion to their proper practical relation in the Union, and which plan it is now thought fit to lay before the people for their con-

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare, and make known that, while I am as I was in December last, when by proclamation I propounded a plan for restoration, unpre-pared by a formal approval of this bill, to be inflexibly repelling and discouraging the loyal citizens who have set up the same as to further effort, or to declare a constituto the same as to further effort, or to declare a constitutional competency in Congress to abolish slavery in the
States, but am at the same time sincerely hoping and ex
pecting that a constitutional amendment abolishing slavery
throughout the nation may be adopted; nevertheless, I am
fully satisfied with the system for restoration contained in
the bill as one very proper plan for the loyal people of any
State choosing to adopt it, and that I am, and at all times
shall be prepared to give the executive aid and essistance.

The International Conference at shall be prepared to give the executive aid and assistance to any such people, so soon as the military resistance to the United States shall have been suppressed in any such State, and the people thereof shall have sufficiently returned to their obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the United States, in which case, Military Governors will be appointed, with directions to proceed according to the bill.

testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 8th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixety-four, and of the independence of the United States, of Supen. A Vienna dispatch states that Austria and of Supen. the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. (L. 8)

By the President,
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Gen Wallace were beaten, the rebels divided into two drilled within the last month or two. The allied force is bands and severally struck for Baltimore and Washington. estimated at 96,000 in all. In case the German Bund and Philadelphia, and a number of trains captured, and the house of Gov. Bradford burned. In one of the trains

Mr. Slidell had an interview with Napoleon on the 29th the house of Gov. Bradford burned. In one of the trains was Gen. Franklin, who was taken prisoner, but managed Another plot against Napoleon has been discovered. afterwards to escape from his guard. He was coming Mr. Dayton, the American Minister, has been feasting North, and has since arrived at Portland. The telegraph the captain and officers of the Kearsarge. and railroad were also cut between Washington and Balti- One of the men wounded on the Kearsarge has died. more. Constant skirmishing and some severe fighting | The other two are doing well. took place, but the loss on either side can only be guessed at. During the day or two's interruption of communities the defeat of the Alabama an iron-plated vessel, built at cation with the North, great alarm existed in Baltimore Bordeaux, left there with a view of succeeding the Ala and Philadelphia, and the North generally. But little bama and revenging her destruction. fear, however, was experienced at Washington, though | Later information expressed considerable certainty that the rebels approached as near as Tenellaytown and Blathe pirate Semmes, his officers and crew, have got the densburg, five or six miles distant. Here they demonstrated Rappahannock and intend to sail soon from a French port in front of Fort Stephens, burnt the house of Postmaster to attack the Kearsarge. General Blair, and committed other depredations. Here, A letter from Paris in a Berlin paper contains the sug-

however, their aggressive movements seemed to have gestion that the German powers should at once send some ended; and such was the display of force in their front that fast steamers, each one of them armed with five or six on Wednesday they took up their line of march again for rifled guns, to the North American ports, to prey upon Dixie in such haste as to leave their dead and wounded in our care. Gen. Tyler came very near being captured, and was obliged to conceal himself some days in the enman in Liverpool for enlisting men to serve in rebel

erick City, the second city in the State in importance, government to interpose effectually in behalf of Denmark Westminster, Hagerstown, Point of Rocks and New is the issue. Market. In some instances large sums of money were

their whole force and the immense plunder with which they are burdened, ought to fall into our hands. The first object of the raiders was undoubtedly to obtain supplies, and incidentally to do such mischief as oppornity afforded. It is estimated that they carried away 10,000 head of cattle and horses, besides droves of sheep and hogs, which they got across the Potomac while threatening Washington. Besides this, they destroyed every hing they could not carry away which they had time to stroy. Not a rail, however, was taken from any of the railroads. When at Wilson's farm they had 570 prisoners, taken from us at Monocacy. Gen. Grant is reported to have informed the government seasonably of the ene-my's intention, and to this it is owing that any prepara-

Harper's Ferry), and possibly Sheridan, in the rebel rear,

tion whatever was made in season. At the present writing scarcely anything definite has been heard from the retreating rebels. It was reported that they had arrived in the neighborhood of Gordonsville, and were pushing for Lynchburg. Our forces who are in the pursuit captured General Bradley Johnson near Edstock of Winslows. John Winslow was educated at ward's Ferry, but he was subsequently rescued by a bold

> GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.-But little of interest has been received from Gen. Grant the past week, owing partly to he breaking of the telegraph wire to Fortress Montroe, and partly to the inaction of our army consequent upon the exhaustion of the men from hard service and warm weather and dust. Still new batteries open on the rebels every morning. A movement appears to have been made to flank our left, and there had been considerable skirmishing along our lines. The rebels have repaired the Welden Railroad, and trains are reported as running regularly to Petersburg. A general attack on the enemy's works was momentarily expected. Gen. Sheridan had started on another raid.

Admiral Lee, with a fleet of iron-clads, is reported as on his way to the North Carolina sounds.

GEW SHERMAN'S ARMY .- The news from the cam paign in Georgia is of the most cheering character. Gen. Sherman having forced the rebels back to the Chattaochie, crossed the river above and below the bridges on Sunday week, completely flanking the strong rebel positions on the south bank. One dispatch states that a large number of prisoners were captured in the movent. The rebels abandoned their useless fortification on the Chattahoochie, and fell back in the direction of At anta, which is only about six miles south of the river. The latest report states that Gen. Sherman's army has ar rived in front of the city, and it now looks as though h would be "in ahead" of Grant. So far, Gen. Shermar has protected his rear and secured regular supplies.

INVASION OF KENTUCKY.-A Louisville dispatch says a rebel force variously estimated at from 5,000 to 0,000, entered Kentucky via Pound Gap, on the 15th st., and are now at Martindale, Floyd County.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH -There has been some ectivity in General Foster's department, although without any very important results. An expedition comprising five brigades under General Foster sailed from Hilton Head on the 1st inst., and landed at Scabrook Island, herst College the honorary degree of Master of Arts. near the mouth of the North Edisto River. Our troops advanced inland in various directions, encountering the enemy frequently, with more or less success. The 55th Massachusetts colored regiment behaved with great gallantry, canturing a rebel redoubt and two pieces of artil elected Principal of the Oneida Conference Seminary, in lery. A night attack was made upon Fort Johnson ting ashore, and all the Union troops who succeeded in landing, numbering 144 men, were taken prisoners.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI .- The Vicksburg Herald of the 12th states that our forces moved from Black River was detained by his congregation on Friday evening, on the 2d, under Gen. Dennis. Gen. Slocum joined the resented with a purse of \$1,400; his wife received a encountered in any considerable force until the 5th, when they were found strongly posted on the east bank of a Ex-Senator James F. Simmons, of Rhode Island, died creek, three miles west of Jackson. A flanking force, under Col. Coates of the 11th Illinois compelled them to abandon the position. Our forces occupied Jackson tha town, a citizen climbed to the top of the State House and signaled the rebel cavalry, who were drawn up in line of battle north of the town, for which the man was summarily shot. The enemy attacked our advance in strong Miss Olympia Brown, 24 years old, was ordained July force, but were driven back. The next morning the rebels assaulted our rear near Clinton, and were again repulsed; Prince Napoleon is preparing an account of the lives the ground was strewn with their dead and wounded. Our loss is less than 100 killed and 50 wounded. We captured 30 or 40 prisoners. No cotton was brought in. The milroad from Vicksburg to Jackson is being repaired. Communication will soon be had with the interior of the

FROM THE SOUTHWEST .- The Missouri militia are responding well to a call from Gen. Rosecrans to organize against guerrillas. Negro recruiting is going on vigorously. There are accounts of damaging guerrilla raids on the leased plantations along the lower Mississippi. Gen. Banks has ordered all registered enemics sent be yond the lines. Gen. Washburn recently arrested forty prominent secessionists in Memphis, to be placed in conspicuous positions on trains of cars, in retaliation for guerrilla attacks along the Memphis and Saulisbury Railroad. It stopped the firing on the trains, and

Military and Naval.

Secretory Welles has written a letter of thanks to Capt. Winslow of the Kearsarge, and the President recommends that he be advanced to the grade of Commo-

The War Department has ordered all the troops in The War Department has ordered all the troops in the committed to any single plan of restoration, and, while I am also unprepared to declare that the free State Constitutions and governments already adopted and installed in and Virginia to constitute the 18th army corps, under Louisiana shall be set aside and held for naught, thereby recelling and discoverying that the constitution of the Potomac in the field from North Carolina and Virginia to constitute the 18th army corps, under General W. F. (Baldy) Smith; and General Butler will command the remainder of the corps, with headquarters at Fortress Monroe. It is also reported that General Reynolds is ordered to the command of the 19th corps, but not to affect Gen. Banks's position as commander of

The International Conference at London has closed without effecting a settlement between Denmark and the German allies. The terms proposed by the neutral powers were unacceptable to either party, and hostilities have recommenced. The Island of Alsen has been captured from the Danes, with a loss to them of 2500 men, a large portion of whom it is said were killed.

Prussia are fully agreed on the subject of hostilities. The two Powcas are said to have renewed the engagement to act in concert until Denmark shall be compelled to accept peace. Prussia has declared that she seeks for no terri-

torial aggrandizement in the north.

The Danish correspondent of the Times writes that he has been assured Denmark takes the field at the outset of THE REBEL INVASION has been the event of the week. this second campaign with 40,000 men, one fourth of After the battle of Monocacy, in which our forces under which force consists of new levies, which have been hastily The telegraph and railroad were cut between Baltimore should declare war against Denmark proper, 17,000 more

A large part of Maryland appears to have been over- Parliament was debating a "want of confidence" resrun. Among the places that have thus suffered are Fred-

The Americans in London have given a breakfast

with the New York financiers, and it is said by some that rangements have been made by the Banks and other ties to furnish the Government with \$50,000,000. Another statement is, that the negotiation failed for want

has been supposed that she intends to run the blockade. take on board an armament, and enter upon the career of a rebel cruiser. Her papers, however, appear to be all right, and her owners declare she is really intended for

STATE CAPITAL OF NEW HAMPSHIRE .- The Legis ture last week voted not to remove their State capital to Manchester, by a decided vote,-nearly two to one. YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ENGLAND .- A number o ses of yellow fever have occurred at Portsmouth, N.H. nt the disease is abated and the alarm subsiding.

THE "ONE HUNDRED DAYS" MEN are being as tively recruited in the North. A considerable number have already left for Washington. Others are going into

week for the army.

Rev. R. S. Stubbs, of East Salisbury, Mass., left last week for a term of service in the Christian Commission, by permission of his Quarterly Conference.

Rev. J. F. Brown, of Eric Conference, has recently entered the United States service, and is now acting assistent surgeon in the army, at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio.

Rev. T. H. Sinex and family, of Albion, Michigan, leave in the steamer of the 23d inst. for California.

Rev. Allen T. Thompson, of Wesley Chapel, Cincinnati, has been elected President of Hillsboro' Female College, Ohio.

Persident King, of Columbia College, New York, respectively. The property from Survey of Columbia College, New York, respectively. The property from Survey of Columbia College, New York, respectively. The College of New York, respectively. The College of Columbia College, New York, respectively. The College of the Kearsage. The gathering was very consistency of the Kearsage. The gathering was very constructed the Christian Commission, and left last time and the Christian Commission, and left last time and the Christian Commission, and left last one destruction. The rebelf force was estimated at one time as temporary residence it Milbono, Capt. The College of College. The Conference is the Coult—S M Crowfort—J CW Coxe—I J P Collyst—W H Challendary of College. The Conference is Milbono, Michigan, Early, with Gens. Bradley Johnson, Rasson, M'Causland and Brecken ridge as subordinates. Their cavalry authors with him. The Captains and Brecken ridge as absordinates of the Kearsage. The Goal of Coult—S M Crowfort—J CW Coxe—I J P Collyst—M Cover—I Developed the Constance is Milestance in Milestance in Milestance in Milestance in

J. P. MAGEE, Agent N. E. Depository, 5 Cornhill.

DONATIONS TO THE CHRISTIAN COMMIS-BION.

The Army Committee of the Boston Young Men's Chrisof mellinear prospens, that the well against one of mellinear prospens, that the well against one of mellinear prospens, the prospens of the p

service on one of the large rivers of China.

HERALD CALENDAR.

Ministerial Association, at Rockland, Me., July 25-27.

Camp Meeting, at Yarmouth, Mass., begins Aug. 9.

Sandwich District Stewards' Meeting, Yarmouth, Aug.

Camp Meeting, at Hamilton, Mass., begins Aug. 15.

Camp Meeting, at Norihport, Me., begins Aug. 15.

Camp Meeting, Forestville, Ct. (N. Y. East) begins Aug.

Camp Meeting, at Martha's Vineyard, begins Aug. 22.

Preachers' Lyceum, at Portland, Me., Aug. 23, 24.

Dist. Stewards, Portland District, at Gorham, Aug. 25.

Camp Meeting, at Epping. N. H., begins Aug. 29.

Camp Meeting, at Hatfield, Mass., begins Aug. 29.

Preachers' Lyceum, at Buxton, Me., Aug. 30, 31.

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED, to July 16. BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED, to July 16.

Ben J A Abbott—N Ardrews—J C Allen—Jas Armstrong.

J M Blake—Wrn L Brown—G W Ballou—E E Barke—W M
K Brsy. W Colburn—Wm O Cady—S Chapln—W C Card.

G S Dearborn—C Dunton. L Flabs—E B Fetcher. W Gord.

G S Dearborn—C Dunton. L Flabs—E B Fetcher. A Holon—P Gibbs. L Hurd—J B Ho-mary J days——M A Holon—P Gibbs. L Burd—J B Hosen.

Mr H Laughton. B M Mitchell—J Milliken.

L B Palolfer—A Plumer. W N Richardson—W P Ray. W H Steton. Wm Trewin. D Waterbeuse—S A Wiggin—Gow Whitaker—C M Winchester—N B Williams—G Wingate.

L Arnold—S Austin—J H Adams—G D Ashley—C Andrews—J Austin—G S Alexander—B K Bosworth—M Bryant
Jr—F P Ball—G R Bent 2—E E Brown—F Blackstone—A G
Bowker—R Burt—L R S Brewster—L A Bosworth—S Beedle
—D P Bragg—G D Browne—W L Brown—C M Barnes—N
Bemis—H P Blood—E C Balley—E F Clark—B A Chase—C C

EMPIRE GROVE CAMP MEETING.—The camp meeting at Empire Grove, East Poland, will commence Monday evening, Aug. 29th, and close the Saturday morning followers of the commence of

Lewiston, July 11.

THE ANNIVERSARIES OF THE WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY will occur in the following time and order: Prize Coutest between the Literary Societies, Thursday, July 14th, 7.39, P. M.; Prize Declamation, Friday, July 15th, 7.30, P. M.; Prize Declamation, Friday, July 15th, 7.30, P. M.; Baccalaureate Sermon, Sunday, July 17th, 1.30, A. M., Rev. Joseph Cummings, D.D.; Address before the Missionary Lyceum, Sunday, July 17th, 7.30, P. M., Rev. Robert L. Dashiel; Addresses before the United Literary Societies, Monday, July 18th, 7.30, P. M., Orator Rev. Robert R. Crooks, D.D., Poet Rev. William S. Studley; Meeting of the Joint Board of Trustees and Visitors, Tuesday, July 19th, 30, P. M.; Address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, Tuesday, July 19th, 7.30, P. M., Hon. George Thompson, of England; Address before the Alumni, Wednesday, July 20, 4, P. M., Rev. Erastus Wentworth, D.D.; Reunions of the Classes of 1839, 1849, 1834, 1857 and 1861, Wednesday, July 20th. Commencement Concert, July 20th, 7.30, P. M. Alumni Festival, July 20th.

Commencement Concert, July 20th, 7.30, P. M. Alumni Festival, July 20th.

Commencement Concert, July 20th, 7.30, P. M. Alumni Festival, July 20th.

Commencement, Thursday, July 21st.

C. S. HARRINGTON, See, of Faculty. THE ANNIVERSARIES OF THE WESLEYAN UNI-

PREACHERS' MEETING, WORCESTER DISTRICT, NORTH, July 25-27, at Fitchburg.
Preaching, Tuesday Evening—J. M. Clark; Wednesday evening—F. Woods.
ESSAYS: D. Atkins—Pastoral Visiting; C. R. Harding—Best Method of Conducting Camp Meeting; C. T. Johnson—Public Prayer; C. H. Vinton—Sacred Music as Related to Public Worship; C. H. Newell—Method of Pulpit Preparation; G M. Steele—Duty of the M. E. Church to the South and West; E. S. Best—Utility of S. S. Conventions; J. M. Clark—Attributes of Satan.
SKETCHES; S. R. Bailey—Jude ill; F. Woods—Jeremiah lark—Attributes of Satan. SKETCHES: S. R. Bailey—Jude iii; F. Woods—Jeremiah vii. 10.

xvii. 10.

EXECESIS: F. T. George—John xxi. 15-17: J. R. Pendal—Acts ii. 16-21; J. M. Balley—Rom. xviii. 19-23.

We hope all brethren in the ministry in this vicinity will be present, and be prepared to make this meeting a success. Those appointed to preach will please secure some one to fill the appointment if unable to be present. NEWCASTLE CAMP MEETING.—The Newcastle Camp Meeting will commence Monday evening, Sept. 5. Meeting of the District Stewards of Rockland District, Thursday, Sept. 8, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the Camp Ground. Boston, July 15.

PORTLAND DISTRICT, MAINE CONFERENCE,-All

brethren who are interested in matters connected with extain former missionary appropriations to Portland District, and with reference to which the undersigned were appointed a committee at the last session of the Aniae Conference, are hereby notified that the Committee will meet at the vestry of the Chestnut Street Church, Portland, or Monday, July 28, at 3 o'clock, P. M. S. ALLEN, H. M. BLAKE,

EAST LIVERMORE CAMP MEETING.—This meeting will commence Aug. 29, and close the following Saturday.
Farmington, July 14.

A. SANDERSON. THE DISTRICT STEWARDS, for Readfield Districtill meet on East Livermore Camp Ground, Sept. 1, at 1 olock, P. M.

A. SANDERSON. k, P. M. Farmington, July 14.

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY AND FEMALE OLLEGE.—The Fall Term will commence Aug. 8th. Stuents may enter any class in either the Seminary, College or
ormal Course for which they are prepared.
Kent's Hill, July 14. 3t. H. P. Torsey, Pres't. NEWBURY SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGI-ATE INSTITUTE.—Fall Term begins Aug. 25. Board of instruction, full. Expenses reasonable. Best facilities in both Solid and Ornamental branches. For Circular, etc., ap-ply to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH. Newbury, Vt., July 20.

OMITTED BY SOME MISTAKE.—The estimate and re-ceipts of the Pastor on Camden Station are by some unex-plained reason, omitted from the East Maine Conference Mis-utes. Preacher's claim, \$500; paid, \$515.

FORMER PASTOR.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—Numerous as are the instances of generous kindness and heartfelt sympathy experienced by returned disabled soldiers at the hands of their friends and neighbors, none I am sure have exceeded in value, or been more thankfully, more gratefully received and appreciated than was the sum of money presented to me (on the evening of our ever glorious Fourth) by Bros. Wm. Crozier and Wm. B. May, as an expression of regard and sympathy from brethren of the Warren Street M. E. Church, and other friends in Roxbury. I return to them my heartfelt thanks, and trust that peace, prosperity, and the best blessings of Heaven may be theirs, in common with our whole beloved country.

Roxbury, July 6.

Marriages.

In this city, July 12, by Rev. C. N. Smith, Mr. George A aker to Miss Eliza M. B. Haley, both of Soston. In Somerville, July 10, by Rev. L. B. Sharan, M. William In North Bringswater, to Miss Betsey B. Daniel B. Littlefield, of Stoughton, to Miss Betsey B. Daniel B. Littlefield, of Stoughton, to Miss Betsey B. In Fall River, June 15, by Rev. S. C. Brown, Iram Smith, Eaq. to Miss Sarah Lizzle, only daughter of Wm. Mason, Eaq., all of Fall River.
In Greenfield, June 29, by Rev. F. Furber, Rev. J. E. Akeley, of Brattleboro', Vt., to Miss L. A. Salisbury, of Newbury, Vt.; also, by the same, June 39, Mr. Peter Williams, of ry, Vt.; also, by the same, June 39, Mr. Peter Williams, of Mantague, to Mrs. Hannah N. Milikh, of Provincetown, Ms.; Montague, to Mrs. Hannah N. Milikin, of Provincetown, Ms., ilso. July 11, Mr. John Whitaker, of Heath, to Mrs. Cemira. L. Newton, of Greenfield.

In Woonsocket. R. I., June 29, by Rev. J. W. Willett, Mr. Moses B. Millet, Plush, 6 00 @ 4 50 decoder; July 7, Mr. Francis W. Wiswell to Miss Maria C. Crocker, both of Medway, Mass.

In Bristol, Me., July 8, by Rev. J. Hartford, Mr. Moses B. Bell, of Tolcdo, Ohlo, to Miss Sarah B. Wecks, of Bristol.

In Gorhum, N. H., at the Alpine House, July 11, by Rev. Josiah H. Newhall, Mr. Alfred P. Andrews, of Paris, Me., to Miss Persis A. Grav. of East Holliston, Mass.

June 28, Mr. Toblas C. Walton, of Industry, Mc., to Miss Sabr.na Pierce, of Manchester, N. H.

Meaths.

In Ashburnham, July 4, Mr. Joseph Carlton aged 54 years. In Nantucket. May 15, Miliano B., son of Rev. A. B. and E. 3. Wheeler, of North Bridgewater, aged 19 years, 8 months. In Exeter, Me., July 12, of diphtheria, Addie R., wife of leonge R. Bray, aged 35 years.

Business Actices.

THE PREVENTIVE POWERS OF OSCOOD'S INDIA CHOLA-GOGUE are among its most valuable qualities. Settlers in new countries, persons traveling through infected districts, laborers exposed to the miasma of stagnant water, or exhalato the mission of fall to use the Cholagogue to a preventive. It protects the system from fever and ague, fortifies against malaria, wards off billous attacks, and keeps up healthy action of the liver.

Sold by all druggists and medicine dealers. July 20. SOLDIERS, ATTENTION !—Come and get your Boots now; they'll be two dellars higher in less than a month. We've a good supply now on hand, made expressly for the purpose, at GOLDTHWAIT'S Army Boot Depot, corner of Hand

CLOSING OUT SALE.—Great Bargains for a few days at Goldthwait's Bootand Shoe Depot. All our summer goods are now offered at less than manufacturer's prices. Stock very large, and must be closed out to make room for fal cools. Shopworn goods at half price at GOLDTHWAIT's corner of Hanover and Blackstone Streets.

bane of human happiness—prudent people adopt measures to avoid it. Some insure their property, while the more thought-ful assure their lives, but what is life without health? The wisest man secures his own well being, and in these remedies nds an indisputable policy of assurance against disease.

FROM THE LEBANON STAR .- Dr. Scott, the proprietor and State legislator. "Perry Davis' Pain Killer, the old and well known remedy, which has sequired a world-wide renown for the cure of sudden colds, coughs, etc., weak stomach, general debility, nursing sore mouth, cankered mouth or throst, liver complaint, dyspepsia or indigestion, eramp and pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, painters' colic, Asiatic cholers, diarrhoa and dysentery, has lost none of its good name by repeated trials; but continues to occupy a prominent position in every family medicine cheat."

PAGE'S VEGETABLE SYRUP FOR FEMALES.—A Relief to Woman in her hour of trial. This valuable medicine was first introduced in 1835, since which time it has been used by some of the first ladies of the country, and can be relied upon as giving the desired relief. Its object is to assist nature, not thwart it. The formula originated with a physicism of high standing and extensive practice. It is purely vegetable, perfectly simple, and can be taken without the least danger to the most delicate constitution. Inquire for Circular at any druggists. GILMAN BROTHERS, Proprietors, 109 Milk Street, Boston.

3268.

3268.

remont Street.
Please send a list and value of contents of boxes, whererom, and donor's name,
Rooms of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association
Tremont Temple.

1t.

Special Motices.

Preachers' Lyceum, at Buxton, Me., Aug. 30, 31

Ministerial Association, at Wareham, Ms., Sept. 5-7. Preachers' Lyceum, at Maryland Ridge, Sept. 27, 28.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

GARDINER DISTRICT—SECOND QUARTER.

August—Mechanic Falls and Oxford, at Oxford, 13, 14; No.

Mommonth, 20, 21; Livermore, 37, 28.

September—Lewiston and Auburn, 3, 4; Bath, 10, 11; Gardiner, 17, 18; Bowdoinham, 24, 25.

October—Durham at S. W. Bend, 1, 2; Danville, 8, 9; Brunswick, 15, 16; Bryant's Pond, 22, 22; Gilead, 29, 30.

Nocember—Hanover, 5, 6; Rumford and Peru, at Peru, 12, 13; South Paris and Norway, at Norway, 19, 20; Otisfield, 20, 27.

27.

December - North Auburn, 3. 4.

The District Stewards will hold their annual meeting at the Preachers' Stand, East Poland Camp Ground, Aug. 3', at 10'-clock, P. M.

J. COLBY.

Gorham, July 12.

Boston. 3mos. July 13.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!—Are you disturbed MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the exercicating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrur. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it: there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 35 cents. Sold everywhere.

OLD ACCOUNT BOOKS.—Newspapers, Pamphlets, etc., are wanted and will immediately be put into paper, witbout being exposed to inspection. The highest cash prices paid. GEO. W. WHEELWRIGHT, Paper Manufacturer, Simmons Block, Water Street, Boston.

1y. April 20. LADIES can secure BARGAINS in choice New Styles Dres

Goods, BLACK SILES, blk. Figured and Plain Silks, solid colors, Shawls and Capes. O. S. CURRIER & Co., 94 Hanover Street.

The Markets. BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET. The market is active, and prices have advanced from 25 to 10 cts. I hundred from our last quotations. There were several lots of very extra Cattle which were so I as high as 15

Stores—With the exception of Working Oxen and Milch Cows but few Stores are drove to market at this season of the

Working Oxen—But few pairs at market. No sales noticed. Mitch Cows—Ordinary \$40 @ \$50; extra \$65 @ 80. Prices of Mitch Cows depend altogether upon the fancy of the pur-

haser.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheared Sheep, 51 @ 71c V lb. Lambs are selling at prices varying from \$4.50 @ \$6.50 per head.

Trade is not active at an advance in prices from last week's quotations.

Swine—Wholesale, 91 @ 101c # lb; retail 10 @ 12c. But a
few Store Hogs at market, and trade dull. 1600 Fat Hogs—



WHOLESALE PRICE.

BEEF, PORK, LARD, &C.
Mess Beef, P bbl.,
eash price, 60 00 @30 00
Family Beef, bbl, 33 @35 00
Pork, Bostou extra clear
P bbl, 24 30 00 Boston No. 1, bbl, 24 00
Boston No. 2, bbl, 46 00
Boston No. 2, bbl, 52 00 00
Do. clear, 40 24 00
Do. Primer, 40 24 00
Do. Ohio, P Bb., 20 00
Do. WHOLESALE PRICE. tub, ist qual, 06 00 @38 00 Cheese, best, per hund, 12 00 @19 00 Eggs, 100 doz, 25 00 Western mixed, 1 75 @ Wheat, western, 2 50 @ FRUIT & VEGETABLES. Fotatoes— 2 00 @19 00 Corn, # 56 fbs.

FRUIT & VEGETABLES.
Potatoes—
Jackson Whites,
bbl, 4 00 2 5 00
Sweet Potatoes, bbl, 0 3 0 00
Hubbard Squashes,
bton, 6000 00
Marrow Squashes,
bbl, 8 00 212 00
Apples, # bbl, 0 0 0 20 00
Onions, # bbl, 0 0 0 20 00
Parsnups, # bush, 6 0 00
Parsnups, # bush, 6 0 00
Parsnups, # bush, 6 0 00
Carrots, # bush, 6 0 00
Parsnups, # bush, 6 0 00
Parsnups, # bush, 6 0 00
Nects, # bush, 6 0 00
Nects, # bush, 6 0 00
Parsnups, # bush, 6 00
Parsnups, # bush,

N. O. and Mobile—W B.
Ordinary, 145 @ 155
Mid. to good mid.164 g 168
Middling fair. 172 @ 175
Uplands and Floridas—
Ordinary, 145 @ 155
Mid. to good mid.164 @ 168
Middling fair, 172 @ 175
Name of the fair o S SEED. Oak, Calf Skins, #1b.— GRASS SEED. 0 00 @ 3 50 Curried, 1 50 @ 1 In Rough, 1 25 @ 1 Steep Skins—Bark Tanned, 50 @ 2 Sumac do, 60 @ 2 Clover, Northern, 00 @ 20 S Clover, Western, 16 @ 18 LIME.

Advertisements.

M is experienced by those who use "BICHARDSON's New METHOD," universally acknowledged to be the Best Book of Instruction for the Plano-forte ever published. Ten thousand copies of this work are sold every year. Distinguished Plan-ists and Teachers invariably recommend it as one that cannot

THOS. W. SILLOWAY, CHURCH ARCHITECT.

OFFICE, No. 121 COURT STREET, BOSTON.

Mr. Silloway invites the attention of Societies or Building Committees who anticipate remodeling old, or erecting new churches, to the fact, that during the last twelve years he has had much experience in the erection of large edifices, especially those used for public speaking; having rendered architectural service for the erection of the new State House at Montpeller, Vt., and also for the remodeling or construction of over fifty churches, costing from \$2.000 to \$40,000 cach.

He would be happy to exhibit drawings of the same, and give information on the subject to any dealring his services. Charges moderate, and letters by mail will receive early attention.

L. D. PACKARD, M. D., HOMGEOPATHIC South Physician and Surgeon, No. 343 Broadway,

South Boston.
Office hours, 7 to 9, A. M.—1 to 3, P. M. 1y July 30 HAVING had much experience in purchasing. Church Organs, Pianos, etc., I offer my services to committees and others—knowing that I am in possession of unsual facilities for aiding to secure great bargains. Address: REV. E. A. MANNING,

HORSE PITCHFORKS can be found at WHIT-Street, Boston.

This new, useful, and simple invention is acknowledged by all those who have tosted and seen it work, to be the best and most practical Horse Pitchfork in use.

On hand, also, a large lot of HAYING TOOLS, of every lescription.

UNION MOWING MACHINES;
WHITCOMB'S SPRING TOOTH WHEEL HORSE RAKE;
REVOLVING RAKES, DRAG RAKES, HAND RAKES
GYTHES, SNATHS, FOBKS, ETC., ETC.
Please call and examine. 19 Sept 9 June 22

June 22

Davis & Co., Photograph Artists, Corner Winter and Washington Streets, Entrance No. 2, Winter Street, Boston.
Photographs of every size and description taken in the best manner; plain finish, colored, or in India Ink, at prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$30.00.
Fine copies of old or partially faded Daguerreotypes taken. Persons having such Daguerreotypes of deceased relatives should have them attended to at once.
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS, now so much in favor with the public, at \$3.00 per dozen, equal, if not superior, to any in this country.

public, at \$3.00 per dozen, equal, if not superior, to any in this country.

OVER ONE MILLION OF MINIATURES have been made at their Rooms within the past nine years,—more than one to every house in the New England States.

THE ORIGINAL

Theonty, fee Cent Ambrotype and One Dollar Photograph Rooms,

CORNER OF WINTER AND WASHINGTON STS., BOSTON.

April 13

DENTAL NOTICE. DR. E. H. DANIELS is prepared to perform any operation in DENTISTRY in a highly satisfactory and skillful manner, at his office, No. 19 Tremont Row. Having had extensive experience, and having excellent facilities, with a location central and convenient, he offers his professional services, confident that he can please his patrons. Dr. Daniels was among the first to introduce the celebrated Nitrous Coyde Gas, and has used if with much success. Sets or partial sets of teeth made on Gold, Silver, or the Vulcanite base, and candid advice given in all cases. Perrons visiting the city will find it very convenient to call at 19 Tremont Row, opposite Scollay's Building. 1yN18

TISTS, have removed from 110 Hanover Street, to No. 2 Hamilton Place, opposite Park Street Church. COMMISSIONER OF ALL THE STATES AND Territories, Notary Public and Counsellor at Law. GEO. T. ANGELL, 46 Washington Street, Hoston. Jan 13

DES. MAYO & MoDOUGALL, SURGEON DEN-

HOPE GOLD COMPANY. Mines, "Gold Dirt Lode," Gilpin Co., Colorado. CAPITAL 80,000 SHARES, \$25 EACH.

TRUSTEES. JOHN EVANS, Colorado,
F. H. JUDD, New York,
H. S. COHU, New York,
WM. MOLER, New York,
GEO. W. GRAFFLIN, Baltimore,
HERMANN FUNKE, New York,
R. CORRELL, WHITE, New York,

M. C. TYLER, New York,
M. C. TYLER, New York,
S. G. ARNOLD, Providence, R. I.
ENT-His Excellency JOHN EVANS, Go
Colorado Térritory. Colorado Territory.

VICE PRESIDENTS, DR. F. H. JUDD, HON. S. G. ARNOLD. TREASURER—WALTER E. LAWTON.
BEORETARY—J. P. DAVIES.

Office, 81 John Street, New York.

Advertisements.

BOARDING. Persons desiring a quiet, religious home, either transient or permanent, may be pleasantly accommodated at No. 3 Green Street, a few steps from Bow-

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES. Adopted by the United States Government as the Standard. These Scales are constructed upon an entire new principle, in keeping with the advancement of the age—a combination acknowledged by scientific men to be the most reliable ever applied for weighing purposes.

Every variety of Scales constantly on hand, consisting in part of Railroad, Track, Depot, Hay, Coal, Cattle, Hopper, Packing, Grain, Furnace, Wool, Wheelbarrow, Warehouse, Grocers', Butchers', Druggists', Family, Chemista', Jewelers', Prescription and Gold Scales. Beams of all sizes. Weights of every description. Old Scales exchanged and repaired. Every Scale Warranted Accurate.

Warchouse, Nos. 22 Devonshire and 29 Federal Streets.

Jan 27

experienced tuner, in a thorough manner.

WASH TUB SLAVERY ABOLISHED BY THE WARRANTED TO WASH QUICKER.

EASIER and THAN ANY OTHER MACHINE EVER USED!

4 Sheets in 4 minutes, or 20 Pillow Cases in 5 mi OTHER CLOTHES IN PROPORTION,

In every Town in the Union. They are making from \$30 S. W. PALMER & CO.,

June 1 4mos Auburn, N. Y.

HENRIE'S KAKALINE. FOR THE HAIR!
FOR THE HAIR! Prepared from the Bark, Root and Flower of the Persian plant, KAKALI.
It is the identical preparation used by all the Eastern nations for the GROWTH and PRESERVATION of the Hair, and by its use the Hair Ratains its Youthful Luxuriance and Color Through Life.
One application will keep the Hair moist for several days, and retain it in any Required Position, without the aid of any other preparation.
It will perfectly prevent the Hair from FAILING OFF and quickly cause a new crop to come in, giving the whole beautifully permanent dark glossy appearance.
It will Remove all Dandruff, keep the Scaip Clean, and the Hair Sweet, Moist and Soft.
It contains no oil, alchohol, or any other injurious Ingredients, and is the MOST PERFECT HAIR DRESSING IN THE WORLD

DARKER SEWING MACHINES. SAMUEL W. These new style Machines are RAPID and NOISELESS, and ore simple, easily learned, and operated than any others in the. They will hem, fell, stitch, run, bind and gather, in the

CAPITAL...\$1,000,000. Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States, 77 State Street, Boston.

egistered certificates, requemable after ten, and paya ears from date, in coin. This Loan bears gold interest, payable semi-ann

March and September, in each year. The semi-annual cou-pons are payable at those dates, and the annual coupons on the 50 and 100 dollar bonds, are payable on the first of March Remittances may be made in Legal Tender Notes, National

Full instructions in regard to denomination and style of Bond (either coupon or registered) should be transmitted. All communications addressed to the undersigned will re-structure attention. DAVID SNOW, President

TARRH SNUFF.

This Sauff has thoroughly proved itself to be the best article ever known for curing the CATARRH, COLD IN THE HEAD, and the HEADACHE. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of SORE EYES. Deafness has been removed by it, and HARRHO has often been greatly improved by its use. It purges out all obstructions, strengthens the Glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. It is recommended by many of the best physicians, and is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere Reware of Counterfeits! A fac simile of the signature of the Proprietor, CHARLES ROWEN, is on every bottle.

M. S. BURR & CO., No. 26 Tremont Street, Boston, General Agents for New England.

ums. It is the nicest Dentifrice that has yet been offered to the It is the best and most effectual beautifier of the teeth now extent.

The trial of one bottle will satisfy any one that it is all we claim for it, viz:—A valuable Preservative and disinfectant. It is put in the market with the best recommendations over published. FERRY GIFFORD & CO, PROPRIETORS,

Agents:—Geo. C. Goodwin & CO, and M. S. Burr & CO., Boston, Mass.; J. Balch & Son, Providence, R. I.

For sale by W. G. BENNETT, P. S. BROWN and J. E. CHACE & Son, Fall River, and by Druggists generally.

July 13

DON'T FAIL TO READ THIS. COFFEE!

COFFEE!! COFFEE!!

THE EAST INDIA COFFEE CO., 154 READE STREET, (three doors from Greenwich Street), New York, call universal attention to their KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE. Kent's East India Coffee
has all the flavor of OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA, and is but
half the price; and also that
Kent's East India Coffee
has all the flavor of OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA, and is but
half the price; and also that
Kent's East India Coffee
has twice the strength of Java, or any other Coffee whatever,
and wherever used by our first class hotels and steamboats,
the stewards say there is a saving of 50 per cent.
Kent's East India Coffee
is the most healthy beverage known, and is very nutritious.
The weak and infirm may use it at all times with impunity.
The wife of the Rev. W. Eaves, local minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Jersey City, who has not been able to
use any coffee for fifteen years can use
Kent's East India Coffee
three times a day without injury, it being entirely free from
those properties that produce nervous excitement.
DR. JAMES BOYLE, of 156 CHANDERS STREET, says: "I
have never known any Coffee so healthul, nutritious, and
free from all injurious qualities as
Kent's East India Coffee.

ark, says of

Kent's East India Coffee:

"I have used it nearly a year in my family, and find it produces no ache of the head or nervous irritation, as in the case of all other Coffees. It is exceedingly pleasant, and I cordiali recommendit to all clergyman and their families."

Agents.
Sold by Alvan Hall, Salem; Pynchon & Lee, Springfield;
C. B. Kingeley, Northampton; Francis H. Perry, Providence; Setchell & Davis, Norwich; Smith & Caulkins, New London; C. H. Baker & Co., Bath, Me., and by Grocers in New England generally.

Feb 3

NINETEEN YEARS AGO MR. MATHEWS first prepared THE VENETIAN HAIR DYE; since that time is has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and sand bottle contains double the quantity of dye to those askelly sold for \$1.

THE VENETIAN DYE is the safest composition of its class, it is warranted not to injure the hair or the soally in the slightest degree.

THE VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not finds, orcor or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. Price 30 cents. For sale by all druggists. Propared only by

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent, 19 Gold St. New York.
Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. Frice 20 cents

DIANO FORTES. T. GILBERT & CO. have re-

AND TO WASH CLEAN a Shirts in 7 minutes, or

AND WITH ONE-QUARTER OF THE WEAR TO THE CLOTHES OF HAND WASHING.

IN THE WORLD.
IT IS A LUXURY TO USE IT!
Sold Everywhere, Price Fifty Cents. Wholesale Denot,
No. 46 Cliff Street, New York. Boston Agents—WEEKS &
POTTER, and GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO. 1y Dec 23

ither silk, linen thread or spool cotton, and makes a seam a astic as the fabric used. PRICE, FORTY DOLLARS. SALESROOM, No. 106 TREMONT STRRET, BOSTON. NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

By instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated april 14, 1894, this Bank will receive subscriptions for the NATIONAL 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN, in coupon bonds or coupon and registered bon's of \$500 and over, and annually on bonds of the denominations of 50 and 100 dollars. In subscribing, parties desiring a full coupon are required to pay the accrued interest from the first of March to the day subscription, in coin or in currency by adding afty per

Sank Notes, or in drafts, etc., par in this city. Banks, Bankers and Brokers making their subscriptions hrough this Bank will be allowed a liberal commission.

CHAS. A. VIALLE, Cashier. tf DR. MARSHALL'S HEADACHE AND CA-

GIFFORD'S LIQUID DENTIFRICE. What we That it will always arrest the progress of decayed teeth.
It will cure the most obstinute cases of bleeding or spongy

Ment's East India Coffee, and would not be without it on any account." THE REV. C. LARUE, an eminent elergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now stationed at Halsey Street, New ark, says of

recommend it is all elergyman and their families."

is used daily by the families of Bishop Ames, Bishop Baker, Bishop Janes, and many of the most distinguished elergyman and professional men in the country."

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

and be sure that the puckages are labeled

KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE,

164 READE ST., New YORK,

as there are numerous counterfeits afloat under the name of "Genuine East India Coffee,"
off. "Original East India Coffee,"

it is packages, and is boxes of 36, 40, and 100 fbs., for Grocers and large Consumers. Sold by Grocers generally.

Orders from City and Country Grocers solletted, to whom a liberal discount will be made.

A. L. WAITE & CO., 30 Blackstone Street, and THOMAS DANA & CO., 176 State Street, Boston, Wholesale Agents.

The whole safely and advantageously invested.

The business conducted exclusively for the benefit of the persons insured.

The greatest risk taken on a life, \$15,000.

Surplus distributed among the members every fifth year, from Dec. 1, 1853. Distribution made Dec. 1, 1854, amounted to 36 per cent. of premium paid in five years.

Premium may be paid quarterly or semi-annually, when desired, and the amounts not too small.

Forms of application and pamphlets of the Company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the Company, or forwarded by mail, if written for, post-paid.

DIRECTORS.

Willard Phillips, Pres't,
M. P. Wilder,
Charles P. Curris,
Thos. A. Dexter,
Thos. A. Dexter,
Homer Bartlett,
Francis C. Lowell,
BENJAMIN F. STEVENS, Secretary.

WM. W. MORLAND, Medical Examiner.

Feb 12

Temperance.

AN INGENIOUS PRODUCTION. [The publication of the following poem has been called for gain, which we give with notes from the New England Wash-agtonian, which sufficiently explains the poem.—EDITOR.]

The following graphic description of the evils produced by the hydra-headed monster, Rum, is one of the most extraordinary productions of the age. Perhaps no Poem of equal length, has been copied so universally as this. Wherever the English language is spoken, this Ode has been circulated in some form or other. It has even been translated into the German language. We have before us a copy of the "Virginia Literary Museum," of Nov., 1829, containing the English words, and the German translation. Here is a sample of the German, the seventh verse:—

Winterwaemer, Sommerkuehler, Blutvergueder, Schlingenstrick, Mensohverwandler, Plebeaufwuehler,

When we visited Father Matthew in 1844, we noticed a score or more printed copies of this Ode, pasted upon the walls of the good man's front room, in which be daily administered the pledge to those who requested it. While waiting in this room for the arrival of Father Matthew, the people would while away the time in reading the Ode, and in making such comments as its truthful sentiments and graphic descriptions suggested. It served as an excellent preparative to the after solemnities attending the administration of the pledge.

The author of this admirable production, is Mr. Wa C. Brown, of Chelsen, Mass. The Poem was first published in the "Hingham Gazette," in the year 1823. The German translator is the celebrated Dr. Baermann, the accomplished translator of the works of the Spanish dramatist, Calderon de la Barca.

We think it the duty of every Temperance Editor to publish this Ode at least once a year, as it is one of those very good things of which we cannot have too much The English language contains nothing more forcibly and terribly eloquent, than this mique lexicon of horrors. Read it, and pass'it around among your neighbors.—N. When we visited Father Matthew in 1844, we noticed

ODE TO RUM. BY WILLIAM C. BROWN.

"O, thou invisible spirit of WINE! if thou hast no name be known by, let us call thee-devil."-Shakspeare.*

Let thy devotee extol thee, And thy wondrous virtues sum?
But the worst of names I'll call thee,
O, thou hydra-monster—Rum.

Pimple-maker, visage-bloater, Health-corrupter, idler's mate

Almshouse-builder, pauper-maker, Trust-betrayer, sorrow's source; Pocket-emptier, Sabbath-breaker, Conscience-stiffer, guilt's resource. Nerve-enfeebler, system shatterer,

Business-hinderer, spleen-instiller, Wo-begetter, friendship's bane; Anger-heater, Bridewell-filler, Debt-involver, toper's chain.

Memory-drowner, honor-wrecker, Judgment-warper, blue faced quack; Feud-beginner, rags-bedecker, Strife-enkindler, fortune's wreck.

Summer's cooler, winter's warmer,

Speech-bewrangler, headlong-bringer, Vitals burner, deadly fire; Riot-mover, firebrand flinger, Discord-kindler, misery's sir

Sinews-robber, worth depriver, Strength andduer, hideous foe; Reason-thwarter, fraud-contriver, Money-waster, nation's woe

Vile seducer, joy-dispeller, Peace-disturber, blackgaard guest; Sloth implanter, liver-sweller, Brain-distracter, hateful pest. Utterance-boggler, stench-emitter,

Strong man-sprawler, fatal drop; Tumult-raiser, venom-spitter, Wrath-inspirer, coward's prop. Pain-inflictor, eyes-inflamer, Heart-corrupter, folly's nurse; Secret-babbler, body-maimer. Thrift-defeater, loathsome curse.

Wit-destroyer, joy-impairer, Scandal-dealer, foulmouthed-scourge; Senses blunter, youth-ensnarer,

Crime inventor, ruin's verge Virtue blaster, base deceiver, Virtue blaster, base deceiver,
Spite-displayer, sot's delight;
Noise-exciter, stomach heaver,
Falsehood spreader, scorpion's bite,
Quarrel plotter, rage discharger,

Tempest scatterer, window-smasher, Death-forerunner, hell's dire brink! Ravenous murderer, windpipe-slasher, Drunkard's lodging, meat and drink!

MASSACHUSETTS LIQUOR AGENCY. At the regular monthly meeting of the Committee of the State Temperance Alliance, June 29th, the following paper was unanimously adopted, and ordered

At a former meeting of this body, your Secretary was appointed to consider and report upon the unfounded assumption of our foes, that the State Liquor Agency furnishes no purer spirits for a medicine than can be purchased elsewhere. He has given to the subject a limited consideration, and would submit the following statement:

following statement:

One provision of our Prohibitory Law is to furnish a pure spirit for a medicine. To secure this object, a State Agency is established, and a Commissioner appointed to take charge of it. Also, every package of liquor is required to be analyzed before it is offered for sale. Of course, it is necessary that the State Agent be a man of strict integrity and firm temperance principles; and such an agent we have in Edward F. Porter, Esq., whose high moral and Christian character is a sufficient guaranty to the public for personal fidelity. His life and character challenge the public confidence. It is equally necessary, also, that the chemist, who shall analyze the liquors shall be wholly competent for the business; sary, also, that the chemist, who shall analyze the liquors shall be wholly competent for the business; and such a one we have in our eminent State Assayer, Dr. A. A. Hayes. His well-earned popularity as a chemist, causing him to be favorably known in every part of the land, is sufficient to prove his qualifications for this office. Although the enemies of the law have sought to discover errors in his analyses, that they might find wherewith to reproach the Agency, they have not been able to gratify their wicked desires in a single instance.

at the Agency. No one but an enemy to our cause would contend, for a moment, that liquors which have not been tested by analysis are as reliable as those which have been found pure by the tests of the chemist. Yet, the spirits purchased outside of the Agency have not been analyzed, while those purchased by the Agency have been subjected to the most careful analysis. But a fact will most clearly bring out the point which we have in view.

In the town of Franklin, a physician condemned the liquor furnished by the Town Agency, and recommended certain patients to purchase them elsewhere. A short time since he recommended whiskey to a patient, who was one of the most prominent and influential citizens of the town. The patient obtained it at the Agency; but the physician thought it was not good, and advised him to send to an apothecary who knows something about liquors. The patient obtained the whiskey in Bosion as directed, and used it as the doctor ordered. Your Secretary, residing in Franklin, a neighbor of this patient, was made acquainted with the facts, and proposed to send samples of these whiskeys to the State Assayer for analysis. Accordingly, with the assistance of the physician's patient, the samples were prepared and sent. We put our private mark upon each bottle before forwarding any. We marked the bottle containing the whiskey furnished by the Boston spothecary, X, but that purchased of the Town Agent. Z. No one but ourselves knew which bottle represented the Agent's liquor, and which the apothecary's. Dr. Hayes knew not the circumstances that caused the samples to be forwarded to him, nor the particular purpose for which they were sent. He did not know, even, that they came to him from Franklin. But the analysis triumphantly sustained our Agency, and exposed the cheat in the whiskey which bottle represented the cheat in the whiskey which between celes and sent caused the appleation of the patients and sent and sent and sent and sent and sent and sen

one of the fusel oils of new spirits," so as to make the new whiskey pass for old. It is just as necessary to have eld whiskey for a medicine as a pure whiskey. The fusel oil of tobacco. When kept three or four years, the fusel oil of tobacco. When kept three or four years, the fusel oil of tobacco. When kept three or four years, the fusel oil of undergoes a chemical change, by which it is converted into a sort of ether, which imparts the peculiar aroms and medicinal virtue belonging to good whiskey. But the manufacturer cannor wait for his liquor to grow old; so he adds a quantity of sugartic, and how do you think he undertook to good whiskey to pass for old, and deceive the public. Pure whiskey that is old and fit for a medicine, has no saccharine matter added to it. But for earning them with the "lock-up."

WHAT A POLICEMAN DID.

A New York policeman had a good many bad boys in his district, and how do you think he undertook to get the public. Pure whiskey to past for old, and deceive the public. Pure whiskey to past for old, and deceive the public. Pure whiskey to past for old, and deceive a medicine who called note: A new York policeman had a good many bad boys in his district, and how do you think he undertook to get the public. Pure whiskey to past for old, and deceive the public of the present of the standard promising before me." decemed them. Not a cloud arose to hide him from the lamp of a contract the pure of have made the happy throng, and waits for those such left. Keept that little Eddie's voice would neve to concert every thing would have been as we left, keept that little Eddie's voice would neve to concert every thing would have been as the concert every thing would have been as we left, keept three of we or even three minutes we here for one we made music for our cars. Every one said that with a delay of five or even three minutes we should have been too late.

Malden, July 9th.

WHAT A POLICEMAN DID.

A New York policeman and a good many bad boys in his district, and how do you think he unde

part from the cask, also; no saccharine matter it part from the cask, also; no saccharine matter. There was no deleterious substance present, and this was a pure whiskey, in which the oils have been ripened through age."

pure whiskey, in which the oils have been ripened through age."

Take notice that there are nearly 14 grains more of brown extract in the apothecary's whiskey than there is in that of the Agency, and, also, the brown extract of the former was the product of added matter, while the brown extract of the latter was chiefly the product of the chemical change through which the oils of the whiskey had passed, and not something added to it. Dr. Hayes adds,

"In comparing these samples by measurement, we at once determine, that less of pure whiskey oil exists in X [the apothecary's whiskey] than is found in Z [the Agency whiskey]. It is chiefly the true whiskey oil which confers medicinal qualities on whiskey, and the quantity of this present measures the value of the sample, also; X is not a ripened whiskey; the sugar in it covers a "raw taste," belonging to whiskey recently made. I do not advise the purchase of X for Agency supply."

recently made. I do not advise the purchase of X for Agency supply."

This analysis not only sustains the Agency, but it shows the utter folly of physicians, or other persons, attempting to pass judgment upon the quality of I quors except by analysis. The State Assayer himself cannot distinguish nicely adulterated, new spirit from that which is pure and old, by the flavor. Analysis alone can decide. Hence the importance of using only the Agency liquors for a medicine.

It should be added here, that the previous remarks about the fusel oil of whiskey becoming chemically changed by age, and the necessity of having both pure and old liquors for sickness, apply equally to other kinds of intoxicating drinks.

pure and old liquors for sickness, apply equally to other kinds of intoxicating drinks.

In another family of high respectability, whiskey was obtained at Providence, because it was said that better whiskey was purchased there than the Agency afforded. The party kindly furnished a sample to be forwarded to Dr. Hayes for analysis, which is as follows:

"It was dark brown colored, and contained 48 4-10 per cent. of absolute alcohol. Four fluid ounces afforded 29 grains of saccharine and coloring matters; no metallic or mineral body affecting it. But it contained the fusel oil of raw whiskey, is deficient in flavor of ripened whiskey, and unlike any whiskey which has been analyzed for the Agency supply. Although free from metallic matters, its fusel oil and rawness condemn it."

very presence has been always a damper. I am not of those sort who are always on the look-out for signs of those sort who are always on the look-out for signs of those sort who are always on the look-out for signs of those sort who are always on the look-out for signs of those sort who are always on the look-out for signs of those sort who are always on the look-out for signs of those sort who are always on the look-out for signs of those sort who are always on the look-out for signs or supernaturalism is a sin, I ought to have been the lat one to look for so on whed a—you may name it what you please, I call it Divine interposition—as the one I am about to relate, all the witnesses to which—and they are not a few—are still living.

One bitter cold day in Winter a merry party of us, mestled down under furry robes, went to meet an appointment with a friend living a few miles distant, with whom we were to spend the afternoon, and in the evening attend a concert to be held near by. The sleighing was delightful, the air keen and inspiring, the host and hostess genial as the cracking fires in the grates, and the invited guests, of whom there were many besides ourselves, in that peculiar visiting which all the strength and the strength and the su

cherry rum which has been diluted nearly one half in bulk so as to be far below any commercial standard.

"Neither of the spirits is suitable for sale or consumption, and the use to which they may be applied, is that of conversion into alcohol by the distiller."

Such vile compounds every town is likely tofurnish for sickness, where the authorities do not purchase their liquors at the State Agency. It should be said to the honor of the authorities of Franklin that these casks of iquor are now sealed. For several years past the Town Agency has been supplied wholly by the State Agency.

These facts show that the State Agency alone supplies liquors suitable for medicinal purposes. The people should understand it, and resist all attempts of our enemies to bring the Agency into dicrepute. No one but an enemy to our cause, or a simpleton, would venture to set up his opinion or taste against a chemical analysis by the State Assayer.

Let temperance men, in every town of the Commonwealth, give attention to this subject. First, see that the town authorities purchase their liquors of the State Agent. There is a heavy penalty if they donot, and it should be applied. Second, learn where the analysis of spirits for the Agency until 1858. Some Town Agency contains any liquors purchased before that time, and all such spirits that may be found. Many may not be aware that the Prohibitory Law did not require the analysis of spirits for the Agency until 1858. Some Town Agencies may now contain small quantities of liquors purchased before that time, and all such liquors should be removed, since as we have seen none but analyzed spirits are reliable. Third, demand that responsible men, friends of the Prohibitory Law, be appointed Town Agents. Sometimes enemed to a supplied to the state agency until 1858. Some Town Agency was complained of as furnishing impure liquors. A thorough examination was instituted, when it was found that the Agent was the sold spirits to the amount of three thousand dollars in a single year, and only three was instituted, when it was found that the Agent had sold spirits to the amount of three thousand dollars in a single year, and only three hundred dollars' worth of it was purchased of the State Agent. He was an irresponsible man, who used his office to cover a groggery. Other eases not so flagrant have been exposed, showing that the friends of temperance should require the appointment of good men to this important office. Fourth, should it appear that impure liquors are purchased at a Town Agency, trace the matter, and lay it before the State Agent; for rest assured, the wrong, if any exists, will be found with the enemies of our cause. In one town an enemy recently poured a pint to a quart of spirits of turpentine into a barrel of gin. He gained access to the Agency, and perpetrated this wicked deed in order to bring our cause into contempt.

All these things need attention; and, if temperance men are vigilant, active, brave, these attacks of the foe can be easily repulsed. The State Liquor Agency provides an honest place, where honest men can obtain reliable spirits for medicinal, mechanical and sacramental purposes, and the stubborn fact challenges the scrutiny, and demands the confidence of every citizen.

Wm. M. TRAYER, Secretary.

WM. M. THAYER, Secretary.

The Nation.

Cititates.

For Zion's Herald.

A HAPPY DEATH.

IMOGENE AUGUSTA STILES, eldest daughter of I.
A. and E. E. Stiles, aged 13 years, 5 months, went to God on the 1st inst., full of comfort in the fact that she was going to be with Jeeus. "I am not afraid to die," she said, "for then I shall be in heaven."

Some months since, taken suddenly bleeding profusely from the lungs, she said to her mother, "I am going to heaven now," but as the bleeding ceased she remarked, "I must wait a little longer." She has waited, and the months—full of the nameless miseries of consumption—have passed, and without a murmur, she has fallen asleep in Jesus, requesting her parents

and turned the knob. The door was locked. What could that mean? Eddie was either on the inside or had taken the key away with him. Mr. A. ran round to a window with a broken spring, which could be opened from the outside." It went up with a clang, but a dense volume of smoke drove him back. After an instant another attenpt was made, and this time, on a lounge directly under the window he stumbled on the insensible form of little Eddie, smothered in smoke! Limp and apparently lifeless, he was borne into the fresh, cold air, and after some rough handling was restored to consciousness.

From that hour I think I have known how Abraham felt when he lifted Isaac from the altar unbarmed, in obedience to the command of the angel of the Lord. True, I had been subjected to no such trial of strength and faith; my father knew I would have sbrunk utterly before it; yet, if it was not a similar messenger that whispered to me in the midst of that gay party and hour previous, I have no wish to be convinced of it, and were the book placed in my hands which I knew had power to rob me of this sweet belief, I would never open it.

Eddie said, on returning from school he made a good fire, and as the wood was snowy, thought he the cheat in the waissey which the apothecary furnished.

The following is the analysis of Dr. Hayes:—
"Sample X, was of a yellowish brown color, and contained 44 7-10 per cent. absolute alcohol. Four fluid ounces afforded 18 2-10 grains of brown extract, and it was received in most of it was acceptaine matter, and it was free from most of it was acceptaine matter, and it was free from the cask; the most of it was acceptaine matter, and it was free from metallic and mineral salts. It had the taste and flavor of sugar, added for the purpose of covering the taste of one of the fusel oils of new spirits, and the ample was not a ripened whiskey. I have described this common mode of covering the bad flavor, and when time sufficient has clapsed, new spirits become ripened in this way by expoure."

We will remark here before quoting the remainder of the analysis, that the "18 2 10 grains of brown extract," which four ounces of this whiskey afforded, is deception. As the many part of the analysis, that the "18 2 10 grains of brown extract," which four ounces of this whiskey afforded, is deception. As the assayer says, most of it was sucception. As the assayer says, most of it was acception. As the says are the said of the purpose of covering the taste of the Scriptures and delighted to read of the triumph and fish; my father knew I would have sbrunk utterly before it; yet, if it was not a similar messenger that whispered to me in the midsith; my father knew I would have sbrunk utterly before it; yet, if it was not a similar messenger to beaven now," but as the bleeding ceased she recommand of the angle of state gay leaves and faith; my father knew I would have sbrunk utterly before it; yet, if it was not a similar messenger that whise pered to me in the midsith; my father knew I would have the book placed in my hands which I and the its was the bleeding ceased she recommand of the angle of the Lord.

True, I had been subjected to no such trial of strength and faith; my father knew I would have the book placed in my han

children who called names, and of God calling little Samuel. The boys were poor, ragged, ignorant little fellows, and never 'aw such pict res before, and 'f course a ked all sorts of questions about them Their curiosity was excited. And how did the policeman answer them? He hired a room and got some teachers, and then he asked the boys to come there next Sunday and hear about those pictures. The boys went, and they had a Sunday School; and I should not wonder if it was the best and pleasantest time the boys ever had in their lives. Besides, it gave them something good to think of all the week.

Next Sabbath they went again, and the good policeman and his friends had more to tell them. They heard about God and his dear Son Jesus Christ. whem he sent down from heaven to be the Friend and Saviour of just such boys as they were.

and Saviour of just such boys as they were.

And what do you think the boys call Mr. Lyon for that is the policeman's name. They used to call him names, I dare say. They now say "Pap Lyon," and they try to behave as good children ought to.

Miscellany.

THE UNSPOKEN WARNING.

I am no believer in the supernatural. I never sav I am no believer in the supernatural. I never saw any ghosts; never heard any strange noises; none, at least, that could not be accounted for on natural prin-ciples. I never saw lights around the bed or heard knocks on the head-brard which proved to be 'fore-runners' of sickness or death; I never had dreams "come to pass," and to spirits, in the common acceptation of the term, since the days of the Fox girls my very presence has been always a damper. I am not of those sort who are always on the look-out for signand wonders; and if want of faith in spiritualization

Although free from metallic matters, its fusel oil and rawness condemn it."

This analysis proves that the Providence liquor was worse than that of the Boston apothecary.

In some towns where the authorities are opposed to the Prohibitory Law, and in others where public indifference exists, liquors for the Agency are not purchased of the State Agent, but of rumsellers.

This is not only a direct violation of the law, but it is is not only a direct violation of the law, but it is secretary.

both motherence chast, injust to the Agent, but of rumsellers. This is not only a direct violation of the law, but it furnishes the Town Agency with spirits untift for use. Here is a case: In the Agency at Franklin are two casks of liquor purchased five or six years ago outside of the State Agency in violation of the law. One is Cognac Brandy and the other Cherry Brandy. Your Secretary caused a sample of each of these so-called brandies to be sent to Dr. Hayes, and the following is his analysis:

Sample of Cognac Brandy.

"This sample of a deep red brown color contained Cognac Brandy. 52 71-0 per cent. absolute alcohol; the medium amount usually found is 58 per cent. Four fluid ounces of the sample afforded a brown extract, which, besides coloring matter, sugar and resin, contained a salt of copper and iron sufficient to render the spirit dangerous to health, if used as a beverage. The spirit dangerous to health, if used as a beverage. The spirit dangerous to health, if used as a beverage. The spirit dangerous to health, if used as a beverage. The spirit dangerous to health, if used as a beverage. The spirit dangerous to health, if used as a beverage. The spirit dangerous to health, if used as a beverage. The spirit dangerous to health, if used as a beverage. The spirit dangerous to health, if used as a beverage. The spirit dangerous to health, if used as a beverage. The spirit dangerous to health, if used as a beverage. The spirit dangerous to health, if used as a beverage. The spirit dangerous to health, if used as a beverage. The spirit dangerous to health, if used as a beverage. The spirit dangerous to health, if used as a beverage. The spirit dangerous to health, if used as a beverage. The spirit dangerous to health, if used as a beverage. The spirit dangerous health, if used as a beverage. The spirit dangerous health, if used as a beverage. The spirit dangerous health, if used as a beverage. The spirit dangerous health, if used as a beverage. The spirit dangerous health, if used as a beverage had been lef

for a little time I was silenced, though not convinced. Some one laid the matter before Mr. A., who replied, "Nonsense; Eddie is a good boy to mind, would do nothing in our absense that he would not do if we warm the state of the state of

was when, on reaching an eminence, from which the house was in full view, I said, "Thank God, the house isn't on fire!"

"That was my own thought," said Mr. A., but there was no slackening of speed. On nearing home a cheerful light was glimmering from Mrs. E.'s window. Before the vehicle had fairly stopped we were clear of it and comping the door said in the case herest of it, and, opening the door, said, in the same breath, "Where's Eddie?"

of it, and, opening the door, said, in the same breath,
"Where's Eudie?"

"Eddie? why, he was here a little while ago," answered Mrs. E., pleasantly, striving to dissipate the alarm she saw written on our countenances. "He ate supper with the children, and played awhile at marbles; then spoke of Libby Rose having a new picture book, and that he wanted to see it. You will find him over there."

With swift steps Mr. A. crossed the street to the place mentioned, and returned with, "He has not been there." Eddie was remarkably fond of skating, and my next thought was that he had been tempted to disobedience. I said, calmly, "We will go to the pond." I was perfectly collected; I could have worked all night without fatigue with the nerves in that state of tension, but Mr. A. said, "No, you must go in and lie down. Eddie is safe enough, somewhere about the village. I'll go and find him." But there was nothing in the tone as in the words to reassure me.

As he spoke he crossed the hall to our own room, and turned the knob. The door was locked. What could that mean? Eddie was either on the inside or had taken the key away with him. Mr. A. ran round to a window with a broken spring.

SISTER MAETHA HOBBIE died in Hazel Green, Wis., Dec. 23, 1863. Sister Hobbie was born in Skowhegan, Me., Aug. 25, 1818, making her 45 years of age last August. She experienced religion at 12 years of age, and remained a Methodist until her death, with the exception of about a year, during which time she belonged to the "Christian Baptists." But on thorough examination of their doctrines, she came to the conclusion that they were not scriptural, and sought and found a home again in the church of her early choice. About a year before her death, in an extensive revival with which God blessed us in this place, she gave herself anew to God and his work. In this revival her dear husband experienced religion, also her two daughters and son. This filled her soul with gratitude, and an overwhelming consciousness of God's goodness and mercy to her. From this time she desired to be wholly the Lord's, body and soul, a living sacrifice to him. Sister Hobbie was a great reader, and a most excellent writer. There are but few persons as conversant with the poets as she was. She was exceedingly shrewd in an argument, and loved to study the deep things of God. Her last davs were among her best days, and none of all her friends who were with her in her last hours have any doubt that she has gone "to be ever with the Lord."

P. S. MATHER.

LIEUT, HENRY W. NICHOLA. 7th Mass. Regiment

Hazel Green, Wis., June, 1864.

LIEUT. HENRY W. NICHOLS, 7th Mass. Regiment, son of the late Wyman Nichols, of East Brookfield, Mass., was shot May 12, in the battle of Spottsylvania, aged 29. He was acting on the staff of Gen. Wright, and while carrying an order to the front, a ball from a sharpshooter entered his right side, passing through both lungs. He survived half an hour, conscious to the last. At the age of 22 years, under the labors of Bro. Cromack, he commenced the Christian life. At a time of no special religious interest, he arose in the prayer meeting and said, "After mature consideration I am determined to gain heaven and shun hell." That determination was fully carried out in the life of true Christian piety, which secured the confidence of those associated with him, leading them to a truer and higher life. Noble, generous, brave, he was beloved by all. He was educated at Union College, and had commenced the study of law, but at the call of his country his noble nature felt its claims. To those who tried to dissuade him from entering the service of his country, he said, "I should deem myself unworthy the glorious privileges which our fathers bequeathed to us, did I refuse to defend them, in this their time of peril. No! it were better to turn to cold marble than live under the rule of a slave oligarchy—better die in defense of our glorious government, than live in sight of its ruins." To one dearer than life, but less dear than country, he wrote at the time of his enlistment: "Do not think that it does not pain me to part with my friends; that I do not cling to life, that I am not making a great sacrifice of ease and comfort. I love my friends—I love my life—but I should be less than a man, were I not willing to give them all for a cause so holy as that for which we are struggling." But the brave one is fallen! and the hero sleeps on the battlea cause so holy as that for which we are struggling." But the brave one is fallen! and the hero sleeps on the battle field. Many of his comrades who knew and loved him, turn aside to drop a tear over his grave, while the stricken mother, brothers and friend, mingle together their tears far from the sacred spot. But the spirit has gone to its God and its rest, where may all of the dear ones unite again, and form one unbroken family in the spirit-home. North Brookfield, July 1.

E. S. Snow.

Bro. Lyman Spooner, of Co. E, 18th Mass., was shot in the engagement, near Coal Harbor, on the morning of June 3d. He had been detailed, with others, to carry off the wounded; and while in the performance of his duty, a solid shot cut off his right leg just below the knee. He was obliged to wait until evening for surgical aid; but when amputation was performed it was too late to save his life; and, while night was shrouding the field of battle, his freed soul departed. He enlisted from Acushnet, Mass., in August, 1862. He made Jesus his refuge seven years ago; and, having a call from God, had within three years consecrated himself to the Christian ministry. His early efforts in public gave promise of much carnest and valuable service to the church. He anticipated commencing his preparatory course at the Biblical Institute, in September, his term of service expiring in August. His life in the army was the means of salvation to others. His comrades write: "His mother has lost a loving son, but we have lost a brave soldier and a true Christian." I only know, in relation to his last hours, that he was "resigned and cheerfal to the last." He was the youngest of five boys. His widowed mother, her family, and the church in Acushnet, of which he was a member, mourn his loss. His age was 21 years, 5 months.

Sandwich, July 5.

We Liliam T. Worth. BRO. LYMAN SPOONER, of Co. E, 18th Mass., was

MR. FRANKLIN B. GOODWIN, of Kingston, serving with Co. D, 5th Regiment N. H. Vols., was killed near Petersburg, Va., June 15. "He served his generation by the will of God" as a citizen, by a spirit of urbanity and country's altar; as a Christian, by his living faith in the Crucified. He was the first out of a family of ten to cross the river; and leaves a wife and three children to be re-

LAURA GLOVER died in Grafton, May 9, aged 24 yrs. Sister Glover was converted at the age of 16 years, in Millbury, Bro. Marcy pastor. At the time of her death she was a member of Laurel Street Methodist Episcopal Society, Worcester. Few of her years enjoy such a depth of religious experience, and very few exert so great an influence for Christ. With holiness for her standard, her labors were abundant and successful. Truly the remembrance of our sister is precious.

M. M. P.

JOHN C. CROMMETT died in the hospital at Hampton, Va., May 28, of a wound received in battle, May 16, ac de 23 years. He was a member of Co. B., 23d Regiment Mass. Vols, and the oldest son of Sister Laura R. Crommett, of Northport, Me. He enlisted early in the war, and last Spring re-enlisted as a veteran. Freely laying his life on the altar of his country, he has consummated the offering by death, but has left behind as a consolation to his widowed mother and numerous friends the legacy of a good name, and the assurance that he sleeps in Jesus.

last Spring
life on the altar of his considering by death, but has left bemode a offering by death, but has left bemode a fire of his widowed mother and numerous friends to his widowed mother and numerous friends that he world.

Marking Ink in the World.

Marking Ink in the World.

Manufactured only by TARRANT & Apr' Street, New York.

Farret, New York.

FAIRBANKS' PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES.
Farmers', Butchers', Grocers', Druggists', Confectioners' and Gold SCALES.
Also, Safes, Patent Alarm Money Drawers, and a complete assortment of Store Furniture.

Our Novi warehouse in Boston is MILK STREET, Corner of Butterymarch Street.

Apr' FairBanks & Brown.

FAIRBANKS Store Furniture.

Our Novi warehouse in Boston is MILK STREET, Corner of Butterymarch Street.

Also, Safes, Patent Alarm Money Drawers, and a complete assortment of Store Furniture.

Our Novi warehouse in Boston is MILK STREET, Corner of Butterymarch Street.

Apr' FairBanks & Brown.

FAIRBANKS STREET, Bro. George R. S. Saunders died in Providence, R. I, June 30, in the 41st year of his age. Bro. S. joined the Power Street Methodist Episcopal Church in 1851, and continued a worthy member till his death. He has, since the time of his conversion, been one of the most earnest and active members of the church and Sabbath School, and seldom was he present in a social meeting, at home or abroad, without having his voice heard in prayer or exhortation. He was as much esteemed in the community for his virtue and integrity, as he was beloved by the church for his genial piety. His sickness was very short and severe, and deprived his friends of a dying testimony; but so uniform had been his life, and so frequent his conversations on his religious experience, that all who knew him are prepared to say, "After life's fifful fever, he sleeps well."

Providence, July 6.

Bro. RICHARD HAGAN died in Georgetown, Me., May 21, aged 89 years. More than twenty-eight years since Bro. H. gave his heart, his life, his all, to God. Death came suddenly, but found him prepared. A short time previous to his death he said to the writer, "Death has

Asam Bennert died in Pittsfield, Vt., June 6, aged 87 years. Father Bennett had been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. His home was often visited by the itinerant man of the gospel, because he there found a welcome. Many will bless his memory till they shall meet him in glory. His wife left him for the spirit world five years ago; he has now gone to be with her and others of the "just made perfect," and with his Saviour. His sun went down calmly, amid a clear sky. "Let me die the death of the rightcous." Pittsfield, Vt., July 4.

Advertisements.

GENERAL GRANT. AGENTS WANTED.—
Just published, the only correct Portrait of LIEUTEN
ANT-GENERAL GRANT, WITH AUTOGRAPH.

approved. Mrs. Gen. Grant says:

"It seems to me perfect. I do not see how it can be improved. No other picture will compare with it in excellence."

The General's father and mother speak of it in similar terms. Each picture is accompanied by a pamphlet written by the editor of the *United States Service Magazine*, containing a full and graphic Biography of the General. Just such work as every one wishes to read.

Agents cann t fail to make from ten to thirty dollars a day

for the universal demand for such a picture makes its sale im mense. Enclose one dollar for sample portrait (which will be sent free by return mail, carefully packed) to C. B. RICHARDSON, Publisher U. S. Service Magazine,

July 13

4t

594 and 596 Broadway, New York.

STONINGTON LINE, Inland Route via Groton
for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington,
etc. The Shortest and Most Direct Route! Cars leave
Station of the Boston and Providence Halfron', for Steamer
COMMONWEALTH, Capl. J. W. Williams, Mondays, Wadnesdays and Fridays. for Steamer Plymouth Rock, Capt. I. C.
GEER, Tucadays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5; o'clock, P.
W. Cars strive at the Boat at 9; F. M. Landing in New
York at Pier No. 18 North River, foot of Cortland Sircot, counecting with all Rallroad and Steamboat Lines for the North
South and West.

Trains leave New York OP, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Pa., Baitimore, Md., Washington, D.
C., Dunkirk and Sufface, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Pa., Baitimore, Md., Washington, D.
C., Dunkirk and Sufface, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Pa., Baitimore, Md., Washington, D.
C., Dunkirk and Sufface, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Pa., Baitimore, and
South and West.

Trains leave New York OP, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Pa., Baitimore, and
South and Sufface, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Pa., Baitimore, Md., Washington, D.
C., Dunkirk and Sufface, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Pa., Baitimore, Md., Washington, D.
C., Dunkirk and Sufface, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Pa., Baitimore, Md., Washington, D.
C., Dunkirk and Sufface, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Pa., Baitimore, Md., Washington, D.
C., Dunkirk and Sufface, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Pa., Baitimore, Md., Washington, D.
C., Dunkirk and Sufface, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Philadelphia

LUXURIANT HAIR FOR ALL! Bogle's Hype rion Fluid

Restores and Dresses Hair.

Bogle's Electric Hair Dye,
Boste in the World.

Bogle's Wigs and Hair Work,
Surpass all others. Cheapest, best, and most reliable.

June 1 2mos 202 Washington Street, Boston.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHI

rofession, the Press and the People, and will always render tilisfaction.

Price of Single Boxes—Cents.

Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation,

"Worm Fever, Worm Colle. &c.,

"Colle, Teething, Crying of Infants,

"Diarrhess of Children or Adults,

"Diarrhess of Children or Adults,

"Diarrhes of Children or Adults,

"Coloura, Cholera Morbus, Nausea,

"Coloura, Cholera Morbus, Nausea,

"Congras, Colda, Hoarseness, Bronchitis,

"Congras, Colda, Hoarseness, Bronchitis,

"Tooth-cache, Free-cache, Neuralgia,

"Head aches, Sick Head-aches, Vertigo,

"Dyspepta, Weak or Billous Stomach,

"Suppressed, Scanty or Painful Periods,

"Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing,

"Salt theum, Eruptions, Erysipelas,

"Returnatism and Rheumatic Pains,

"Ever and Ague, Old Agues,

"Flee, Internal or Bilind or Bleeding,

"Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes,

"Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing,

"Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing,

"Servinla, Enlerged Glands, Swelling,

"General Debilty, or Nervous Weakness,

"Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations,

Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo,

"Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Benal Calculi,

Involuntary Diseases, Gravel, Benal Calculi,

"Involuntary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi,

"Urinary Incontinence,

"Painful Teriods, Pressure or Spasma,

Sufferings at Chance of Vances.

30 "Urinary Incomtinence,
31 "Paintil Priods, Pressure or Spasms,
32 "Sufferings at Change of Life, Fushes,
33 "Epitepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Viti,
PRICE
Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case, and Boo cco case, and Book. tht large viels in morocco and B

Case of Tw-nty large vials, in morocco, and Book, 7 0
Case of Tw-nty large vials, in morocco, and Book, 5 0
Case of Tw-nty large vials, in morocco, and Book, 4 0
Case of Tw-nty large vials, plain case, and Book, 4 0
Case of Fifteen Boxes. (Nos. 1 to 15.) and Book, 2 0
Case of any Six Boxes. (Nos. 1 to 15.) and Book, 1 0
Single Boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents, or \$1,
CAUTION—Buy none having F. Humphreys & Co. or Phil
p Lee on them. All such are old and worthless, or counter
cetts. All my fresh and genul-e medicines have F. Hum
phreys. M. D., on the bottom of each box.
23 These REMEDIES, by the case or the single box, are
sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free o
charge, on receipt of the price. Address
DR. F. HUMPHREYS,
DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, a
above, for all forms of disease.

DRUNKARD. STOP! A Remedy has been dis

ifficates from many who have been cured may be seen by calling, or send for Circular. The Boston Pilot has the following: "A Radical Cure for Drunkeaness may be procured of DR. BEERS, No. 31 Essex Street. There is no humbug about this." The Journal says: "We would call attention to the Radical Cure for Intemperance, prepared by Dr. Beers, of this city. We know of many who have had the desire for alcohol. city. We know of many who have had the desire for alcoho ic drinks entirely removed by its use."

N. B.—It can be given without the knowledge of the patient June 15

IT WILL NOT WASH OUT. TARRANT'S IN-DELIBLE INK. For Marking Linen, Muslin, Silk,

PASHIONS FOR 1864. HOOP SKIRTS. THE
BELLE-MONTE,
CLINTON.
BELLE MODE,
BOSTON-BELLE,
BONNIE.
BONNIE.

BOSTON-BELLE.
BONNIE.

Manufactured by the BELLE-MONTE SKIRT COMPANY,
125 Federal Street, Boston, 114 Chamber Street, New York.
For sale by all First Class Retail Houses throughout the United States and Europe.

For elegance of form, and great strength and elasticity of springs these Skirts have never been equaled.

The various improvem: nts recently pat nted are the greatest ovellies yet introduced in this indispensable article of a ladies' wardrobe. And they are practical as well as novel. The Dorsal Support is a genuine common sense arrangement: and also the menuer of uniting the springs; and of confining them to the tape.

In fact, all the weak and objectionable points found in other Skirls are entirely removed or overcome in these, and they are without question the most STYLISH, CONVENIENT AND DURABLE Skirt ever produced; and deddedly the most economical. No lady who understands their peculiarities will be induced to buy an ordinary Skirt.

Corsets and Skirt Supporters.

THE BELLE MONTE CORSETS are superior in form and finish to the best French or Greman Goods.

In this instance a least home manufacture may be encouraged without any sacrifice of grace or comfort, and at a great saving of money.

The new Patent BELLE-MONTE CORSET AND SKIRT

GRANDMOTHER'S SORAP BOOK, Or the Way to Do Good. For sale by CEOCKER & BREWSTEL. 36 nage; five pages Contents; 1864.

This valuable new book is attracting great attention. The writings of eminent men, with a full length portrait of Washington, a stocl engraving, which is worth the price of the book. The variety of pous and subjects cannot full the entertain all classes of readers. The more it is read, the more it is admired. Any one knowing its value, will not be without it. AGENTS WANTED. Apply as above, "amos June 39

Advertisements.

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT ROOFING, Manufactured by the JOHNS & CROSSLEY ROOFING.
The attention of Builders and others having LEAKY ROOFS is solicited to this article, as being superior to anything heretofore offered for their inspection.
Also, GUTTA PÉRCHA CEMENT PAINT, for all exposed Iron Work; cheaper and more desirable than any other paint. paint.

Descriptive Circulars with directions for application to be had of the undersigned. Sole Agents,

GEORGE H. MORSE & CO.,
No. 18 North Market Street, Boston.

100,000 BOTTLES OF HILL'S REMEDY
has gone forth and found use in curing
Diphtheria, Cholera Morbus, Neuralgia, and other ills. Also
a Fungus Hamadovis Tumor on the person of Rev. C. L
Dunn. Give it a try, ye suferers,
Found at M. S. BURK & CO.'S, 26 Tremont Street, Boston, and Invaginout Maine.
REV. T. HILL, Sole Proprietor, West Waterville, Me.
March 2 DR. WAYLAND'S NEW BOOK. Just Publish

A MEMOIR OF THE CHRISTIAN LABORS OF THOMAS CHALMERS, D.D., LL.D. By Francis Wayland. 16mo. Cloth. P. ice 90 cents. CONTENTS.

Early Life until his Settlement at Kilmany; Ministry at Kilmany; Dr. Chalmers at Glasgow; His Gloquence; Parochial Labors in the Iron Church; Labors at St. Johns; Christian Labors at St. Andrew; Residence at Edinburgh; Church Extension; Origin and Establishment of the Free Church; Labors at the West Port; Personal Character; Death; Conclusion.

This work is not strictly a LIFE of Dr. Chalmers, but a Memoir of that particular phase of his character which was displayed in his Parochist and Philanthropic labors, and is designed specially to aid by his precepts, example and general principles of action, both ministers and private Christians, who are with him laboring to promote the best interests of man.

GOULD & LINCOLN, PUBLISHERS,

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY FOR DYS-ENTERY, DIARRHEA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, CHOL-ERA MORBUS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURS, ETC, ETC. MARTIN'S LIFE CORDIAL

Is the only Infallible Remedy known for these troublesome complaints. For more than diffeen years it has been used by old and young in all forms and stages of Bowel Complaints with perfect safety and never failing success. As a Soothing Syrup for Children it has no equal. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, allays Pain and Irritability of the System, Checks the Fever, and produces undisturbed and refreshing sleep.

MARTIN & CO., PROPRIETORS,
Soid by all Druggists,
Simos

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF
THE AGE.
MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of
our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures
EVERY KIND OF HUMOR,
From the worst Serofula down to a common pimple. He
has tried it in over cleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases, tooth thunder humor.) He has now in his
possession over one hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on
the face.
Two or three bottles will clear the system of bolls.

the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach,

Three or five bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of Erysipelas.

Once to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the Eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulera. ning uleers.

One bottle will cure scaly cruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate cases of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure Salt-Rheum. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of Scrotula. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

ECNEURY, MASS.

DEAR MADAM:—The reputation of the Medical Discovery, in curing all kinds of humors, is so well established by the unanimous voice of all who have ever used it, that I need not say anything on the subject, as the most skillful physicians and the most careful druggists in the country are unanimou in its presse.

and the most careful druggists in the country are maintained in its praise.

In presenting the Medical Discovery to your notice, I do it with a full knowledge of its curative power, in relieving all, and curing most of those diseases to which you are unfortunately so Itable.

That most exeruciating disease to an affectionate mother, NURSING SORE MOUTH,

Is cured as if by a miracle; your own temper is restored to its natural sweetness, and your babe from short and feetful naps to calm and sweet slumbers; and the Medical Discovery becomes a fountain of blessing to your husband and household. In the more advanced stages of CANKER,

it extends to the stomach, causing

it extends to the stomach, causing
DYSPEPSIA,
which is nothing but canker on the stomach; then to the in
testines and

which is nothing but valued testines and KIDNEYS, ereating a sinking, gone-feeling, and an indifference even to the cares of your family.

Your stomach is

RAW AND INFLAMED,

RAW AND INFLAMED,

Total distresses you, and you can only take certain kinds Your stomach is RAW AND INFLAMENT,
your food distresses you, and you can only take certain kinds,
and even of that your system does not get half the nourishment it contains, as the acrimonious fluid of the canker cats it
up; then your complexiou loses its bloom and becomes sallow
or greenish, and your best day is gone. For want of nourish
ment your system becomes loses and flabby, and the fibree o
your body become relaxed. Then follow a train of disease
which the Medical Discovery is peculiarly adapted to
URE:

diseases, the
PILES.
How many thousands of poor women are suffering from this
disease and pining away a miserable life, and their next door
neighbor does not know the eause. I wish to impress on your

Price \$1.00 per bottle. For sale by every druggist in th United States. BELLS! WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY, (Established in 1826.)
The subscribers continue to manufacture at their old and

The subscribers continue to manufacture at their old and well known Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academics, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Fire Alarms, etc., made of genuine bell metal (copper and tin composition), mounted with their Improved Patented Mountings, and warranted in every particular.

'That no substitute, equal to copper and tin, for making Bells, has yet been discovered," has recently been announced as the decision of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and is a fact well known where bells of base material, such as Iron, Crude Steel, etc., have been brought into comparison with a good article of the genuine Bronze. Not possessing any marked resonant or vibratory qualities, such material cannot produce a good ringing bell; and, while genuine bell-metal, as material, always has a high commercial value, the other can only command the price of old iron.

An assortment of our Bells is kept at the Foundery, as also with our General Agents, FAIRBANES & Co., (SCALE WAREHOUSE.) 232 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, who will sell at Econders with the resident of the price of the price of the price of the price of the Foundery, as also with our General Agents, FAIRBANES & Co., (SCALE WAREHOUSE.) 232 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, who will sell at Econders with the resident and the price of the price of the price of the price of the possessing and the price of the pric

WAREHOUSE,) 252 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, who will sell at Foundery prices, and who, with the undersigned, will give prompt attention to all orders and communications.

For full information in regard to our Bells, send for an illustrated Catalogue.

E. A. & G. R. MENEELY,
April 13

19

WEST TROY, N. Y.

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP. This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal demand, is made from the CHOICEST materials, is MILD and EMOLLIENT in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin.

WHEDON ON THE WILL. The Freedom of the Will as a Basis of Human Responsibility and a Divine Government, clucidated and maintained in its issue with the Necessitarian Theories of Hobbes, Edwards, the Princeton Essayists, and other leading advocates. By D. D. Whedon, D.D. tvol. 12mo., 438 pp. Price \$1.25.
For sale by JAMES P. MAGEE, Agent N. E. Methodist Depository, 8 Cornhill, Boston.

Prepared by W. P. SELEF, Melrose, Mass. For sale by M. S. BURR & CO., 26 Tremont St., Boston June 1

Advertisements.

FAMILY DYE COLORS! (Patented Oct. 13th, Family DYE COLORS! (Patented Oct. 13th, 1803.) SAYING OF EIGHTY PER CENT.
Black, Black, French Blue, Light Blue, French Blue, Light Blue, Prench Blue, Light Blue, Dark Brown, Sunf Brown, For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarp, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Somnets, Harle, Feath.

The state of the state o

For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally June 22 cop5tep6mos

Leomplete assortment of articles intended for the ex-sive use of the MEDICAL and DENTAL Professions, we halways in store, at lowest prices, a great variety of the lowing articles suited to the wants of alle general public: TRUSSES. lowing articles suited to the wants of ahe general public:

TRUSSES.

WHITE'S SPRING LEVER TRUSS, and every desirable style of the best patterns. Also. SPINAL AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, SHOULDER BRACES, and ELASTIC HOSE, for varicose veins, swollen or weak joints. Of Elaste Hose we have several grades of Silk and Cotton, at corresponding prices. Directions for measurement for Hose and Trusses forwarded when requested.

Also, SYRINGES of every description, BREAST PUMPS, HEARING TRUMPETS. CONVERSATION TUBES, and AURICLES for the Deaf. CRUTCHES of bes patterns, Rubber Urimals to wear on the person day or night for males and females, Galvanic Batteries, & CODMAN & SHURTLEFF,

13 Tremont Street, Boston,
June 22 eoom Manufacturers and Importers.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY A peculiar and inestimable quality of this remedy is that cases of long standing and severe character yield as read-ily to its healing influence as those of more recent origin and milder nature—thus happily illustrating the "power of medi-cine over disease," and providing, by the combination of sci-ence and medical skill, a remedy adapted, in a remarkable de-gree, to a class of diseases so numerous and general that scarcely one individual in the community is wholly exempt from their influence during some part of the season.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

is now well established as an unfailing remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, and every

THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST. That this remedy performs all that it promises, let those estify who can speak from experience. testify who can speak from experience.

From Eider H. L. Gilman, of Glorer, Vt., a Minister of the Gospet.

"I was troubled for several years with a difficulty of the heart and lungs. I applied to several physicians or help, and tried almost every remedy of the numerous ones which were recommended without receiving any assistance; but was growing weaker and weaker; until, hearing of Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry about a year since, I commenced using it, with immediate relief. It has not only restored my lungs to a sound state, but I am entirely relieved the disculty or disease of the heart. I have no hesitation in sayle that it is the best iung medicine before the public, and I most cheerfully and conscientiously recommend it to all persons suffering with pulmonary complaints."

From Hon. W. H. Jones, of Vermont.

with pulmonary complaints."

From Hon. W. H. Jones, of Vermont.

"I have been troubled from my boyhood with chronic or hereditary lung complaint. Some years since, early in the winter, I took cold which as usual scritted into a secrecough, which continued to increase, although I made use of all the couga remedies I heard of. My family physician also prescribed for me. but I experienced no relief. During all this time I was gradually running down, losing fiesh and strength, until my friends as well as myself became very much alarmed, thinking I should waste away in CONSUMPTION.

"While in Boston, during the spring following, I was induced to try WISTAR'S EALSAM OF WILD CHERKY. After one day's trial I was sensible that it was relieving me in fen day's time my cough had entirely ceased, and I was soon restored to my usual health and strength."

From John Flagg, Esq., of Bennington, N. H.

restored to my usual health and strength."

From John Flagg, Esq., of Bennington, N. H.

"Three years since I was very much reduced with a dreadful Cough, which resulted in Bronchitis, affecting me so soverely as to render it difficult to speak in an audible voice.
To this was added severe night sweats, and I was fearful of
going into a decline. After recourse to various remedies, but
to no purpose, however, I made use of De. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERIY, a few bottles of which fully restored
me to health. Since that time I have had several svere at
tacks of Cough, but the Balsam has always removed them. I
always keep it by me, and should not know how to do without
it."

tt."

From Dean Groy, Jr., Esq., of Westfield, Mass.

About a year since I was attacked with a severe and distressing cough, followed by emaciation, night sweats, and other symptoms of approaching disease.

"I tried many remedies to no avail, and so alarming did my case appear that my friends entertained serious fears for my case appear that my friends entertained serious fears for my case appear that my friends entertained serious fears for my case appear that my friends entertained serious fears for my case appear that my friends entertained serious fears for my case appear that my friends entertained serious fears for my case appear that my friends entertained serious fears for my case appear that my friends entertained serious fears for my case appear that my friends entertained serious fears for my case appear that my friends entertained serious fears for my case appear that my friends entertained serious fears for my case appear that my friends entertained serious fears for my case appear that my friends entertained serious fears fears for my case appear that my friends entertained serious fears fears for my case appear that my friends entertained serious fears fears for my case appear that my friends entertained serious fears f my case appear that my include a bottle of Wistar's Balsam, and at once began to mend, and by the time two bottles had been exhausted. I had entirely regained my health and strength. I shall always keep it in my family."

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 18 Tremont St., ander the Museum, Boston, and sold by all druggists and fealers in medicines. DR. E. G. GOULD'S PIN WORM SYRUP is the irst and only remedy ever offered to the public for the effectual removal of the Ascarides or Pin Worms from the human system. It affords relief in twenty-four hours, and cure is warranted when taken according to directions, which

WILLIAM B. MAY, STOCK BROKER, 9
STATE STREET, HOSTON.
Stocks and Bonds of all descriptions bought and sold at the
Brokers' Board. (Strictly Commissions.)
All orders by mail faithfully and promptly attended to.
June 1

KIDD*R'S HOMILETICS, A Treatise on Homileties, designed to illustrate the True Theory and Protect of Preyching the Gospel. By Daniel P. Kidder, D.D., 1 Vol., 12mo., 495 pp. Price \$4.50.

"The design of this volume is to aid clerked students and junior ministers of the Gospel in preparing for their lifework."

DR. WILLIAMS' VEGETABLE BITTERS. The People's remedy. Try it, and, if it does not prove to he all that is claimed for it, then condemn it. This medicine is warranted to cure and eradicate from the system, Liver Complaint, that main wheel of so many diseases; and warranted to cure Jaundice in its worst forms, all Billious Diseases, and Foul Stomuch, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Humors of the Blood and Skin, indigestion, Headaches, Dizziness, Piles, Fever and Ague, and all kindred complaints.

KELSEY'S VEGETABLE PAIN EXTRACTOR, warranted to cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains of all Kinds, Throat Distemper, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus of Cramps, and other similar complaints.

Prepared exclusively of DR. H. KELSEY, Lowell, Mass., and for sale by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., and M. S. Burn & Co., Boston.

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZEB
APERIENT is the best Remedy known for all
BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, SICK HEADACHE,
COSTIVENESS,
INDIGESTION,

HEART-BURN,
SOUR STOMACH,
SEA SICKNESS, ETC., ETC.
DR. JAMES R. CHILTON, the great Chemist, says: "I know its composition, and have no doubt it will prove most beneficial in those complaints for which it is recommended."
Er. THOMAS BOYD Says: "I strongly commend it to the notice of the public."
DR. EDWARD G. LUDLOW Says: "I can with confidence recommend it."

PR. GEO. T. DEXTER says: "In Flatulency, Heart-burn, Costiveness, Sick Headache, etc., the SELTZER APERIENT in my hands has proved indeed a valuable remedy."

For other Teestimonians, &c., see pamphic with each bottle.

Manufactured only by TARRANT & CO., 278 Greenwich

Street, New York,

SEE For sale by all Dringgists.

ZION'S HERALD.

1. The HERALD AND JOURNAL is published weekly, at \$2.00 per year, invariably in advance.

2. All Travelling Preachers in the Methodist Episcopal Church are authorized Agents, to whom payment may be made.

We wish agents to be particular to write the names of subscribers in full, and the name of the Post Office to which papers are to be sent, in such manner that there can be no animunderstanding.